4000 Essential English Words



Paul Nation

Compass ELT VOCABULARY

4000 Essential English Words 6

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Introduction

About the Vocabulary

The 600 words in each book of this series along with the additional target words presented in the appendices included in the first three books of the series are the most useful words in English. They were found by analysis of a collection of English course books from various levels in the primary, secondary and tertiary school systems. The words included in this series were chosen because they occurred many times in different levels of these materials. Because of the way
that they were chosen, these words have the following characteristics:

1 They are useful in both spoken and written English. No matter what English course you are studying, the words in these books will be of value to you.

2 Each word in these books is a high-frequency word. This means that the effort in learning the words is well repaid by the number of times learners have a chance to encounter or use them.

3 These books as a whole cover a large proportion of the words in any spoken or written text. They cover at least 80% of the words in newspapers and academic texts, and at least 90% of the words in novels. They also cover at least 90% of the words in conversation.

About the Books

The activities in these books are specially designed to make use of important learning conditions. Firstly, the words are introduced using sentence definitions and an example sentence. The activities that follow in the units encourage learners to recall the meanings and forms of the words. Some activities also make the learners think about the meaning of the words in the context of a sentence—a sentence different from the sentences that occurred in the introduction of the words. Moreover, each unit ends with a story containing the target words. While reading the story, the learners have to recall the meanings of the words and suit them to the context of the story. Such activities help learners develop a better understanding of a common meaning for a given word which fits the different uses.

Illustrations for each target word are provided to help learners visualize the word as it is being used in the example sentence. These word/image associations aim to help students grasp the meaning of the word as well as recall the word later.

It should be noted that words have more than one grammatical category. However, this series focuses on the word's most common form. This is mentioned to remind learners that just because a word is labeled and utilized as a noun in this series does not mean that it can never be used in another form such as an adjective. This series has simply focused on the word in the form that it is most likely to be expressed.

Supporting Learning with Outside Activities

A well-balanced language course provides four major opportunities for learning: learning through input, learning through output, deliberate learning, and fluency development. The highly structured activities in these books support all four types of learning opportunities. In addition, learning can further be supported through the following activities:

1 Have students create vocabulary cards with one word from the unit on one side of the card and the translation of the word in the student's first language on the other side. Students should use the cards for study in free moments during the day. Over several weeks, students will find that quick repeated studying for brief periods of time is more effective than studying for hours at one sitting.

2 Assign graded readers at students' appropriate levels. Reading such books provides both enjoyment as well as meaning-focused input which will help the words stick in students' memory.

3 Practice reading fluency to promote faster recall of word meaning for both sight recognition and usage. Compass Publishing's *Reading for Speed and Fluency* is a good resource for reading fluency material.

4 Include listening, speaking, and writing activities in classes. Reinforcement of the high-frequency vocabulary presented in this series is important across all the four language skills.

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UNIT 1



Word List



alleviate [əlíːvièit] *v.*

To **alleviate** pain or suffering means to make it less intense or severe.

→ *She needed something to **alleviate** the pain in her back.*



astrology [əstrάlədʒi] *n.*

Astrology is the study of the stars in the belief that they influence people's lives.

→ *Jack, who studies **astrology**, believes that the stars can predict the future.*



differentiate [dìfərénʃièit] *v.*

To **differentiate** things or people is to show the difference between them.

→ *It was hard to **differentiate** between the identical twins.*



disrupt [disrʌ́pt] *v.*

To **disrupt** something or someone is to prevent them from working.

→ *The loud crash **disrupted** the class lecture.*



equation [i(ː)kwéiʒən] *n.*

An **equation** is a math operation to determine the value of something.

→ *I used the Pythagorean theorem to solve the **equation**.*



err [əːr] *v.*

To **err** means to make a mistake.

→ *The pilot **erred** in his estimate of the time it would take to make the trip.*



erroneous [iróuniəs] *adj.*

When something is **erroneous**, it is incorrect or only partly correct.

→ *The child held the **erroneous** belief that time machines were real.*



frantic [frǽntik] *adj.*

If people or things are **frantic**, they behave in a wild way because they are frightened

→ *The cat became **frantic** when I tried to give it a bath.*



hull [hʌl] *n.*

The **hull** of a boat or tank is the main body of it.

→ *After the wreck at sea, the ship's **hull** was the last part to sink.*



inadvertent [inədvə́ːrtənt] *adj.*

When an action is **inadvertent**, it is done without realizing what you are doing.

→ *She made an **inadvertent** error when she knocked over the nail polish.*




improvise [ímprəvàiz] *v.*

To **improvise** something is to do it with whatever is available or without planning.
→ *There was no meat for the pizza, so we **improvised** with what was in the fridge.*



latitude [lǽtətjùːd] *n.*

The **latitude** of a place is its distance from the equator.
→ *The device was able to tell the traveler his exact **latitude**.*



mariner [mǽrənəːr] *n.*

A **mariner** is a sailor.
→ *The old **mariner** used his telescope to find the shore.*



multitude [mʌ́ltitjùːd] *n.*

A **multitude** of things or people is a very large number of them.
→ *A **multitude** of people were waiting at the airport.*



nuisance [njúːsəns] *n.*

A **nuisance** is a person or thing that is annoying or causes a lot of problems.
→ *The teenager considered her noisy little brothers to be quite a **nuisance**.*



permanence [pə́ːrmənəns] *n.*

The **permanence** of something is its ability to last forever.
→ *Poor results will threaten the **permanence** of the new teaching system.*



revolve [riválv] *v.*

To **revolve** around something is to keep it as the main feature or focus.
→ *My life **revolves** around sports.*



soothe [suːð] *v.*

To **soothe** means to calm someone who is angry or upset.
→ *The mother **soothed** her crying baby by rocking him in her arms.*



stranded [strǽndid] *adj.*

If someone is **stranded**, they are prevented from leaving a place.
→ *When the plane left, my sister and I were **stranded** in China.*



volatile [válətil] *adj.*

When something is **volatile**, it is likely to change suddenly and unexpectedly.
→ *The **volatile** volcano might explode at any moment.*

Exercise 1

Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. He chose to paint a picture on the main body of the boat.

   ____

2. When the plane crashed on the island, the passenger knew he was prevented from leaving.

   ____

3. I admired the very large number of stamps in his collection.

   ____

4. I took some aspirin to make less my back pain.

   ____

5. The countries were concerned about the treaty's ability to last forever.

   ____

6. Australia's distance from the equator is less extreme than I imagined.

   ____

7. I'm still not sure if the math operation I did was correct.

   ____

8. When the rats got out of the cage, the girl was behaving in a wild way because of fear.

   ____

9. The incorrect or partly correct information gave us the wrong idea about the president.

   ____

10. When he forgot his rope at home, he had to make one using whatever was available.

    ____

Exercise 2

Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

Word Bank

nuisance	latitude	soothed	multitude	mariners
frantic	hull	erroneous	volatile	stranded

When the heat was turned off, we became quite 1______________.
When it finally came back on, our concerns and fears were 2______________.

The iceberg caused severe damage to the ship's 3______________.
The motor stopped working, and the ship became 4______________.

When he has too much to drink, he can become quite 5______________.
His unpredictable behavior is not dangerous, but he is a 6______________.

During our journey, we arrived at the wrong 7______________.
I suppose our calculations were 8______________.

When the ship came in, I was surprised at the number of 9______________.
I thought there would only be a few sailors, but there was a 10______________.

Exercise 3

Write C if the italicized word is used correctly. Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

1. ____ She loves to *improvise* peanut butter and jelly sandwiches for lunch.
2. ____ Ice packs are sometimes used to *alleviate* headaches.
3. ____ This math book is full of *equations* for students to practice.
4. ____ The expert in *astrology* went to work every day to study rocks and soil.
5. ____ This math problem is tricky, so be careful not to *err*.
6. ____ The *permanence* of the flood was gone in a couple of days.
7. ____ After months of planning, the *inadvertent* decision to sell the company was carried out.
8. ____ The Earth and other planets *revolve* around the sun.
9. ____ Two flat tires *disrupted* our drive to the countryside.
10. ____ What *differentiates* Dan from his brother is Dan's unmatched love of sports.

The North Star

Among the **multitude** of stars in the universe, there are a couple that are of great importance to people on Earth. The sun, of course, is one of them. The other is known as Polaris, the North Star. Polaris is special because it is the only star that always appears to be in the same place in the sky. Therefore, Polaris is a great compass. When people in the northern hemisphere of Earth look toward Polaris, they can be certain that they are facing north. The **permanence** of Polaris in the north sky has helped countless people find their destinations.

Before the invention of modern navigation tools, **mariners** relied on Polaris. From the top of their **hulls**, sailors would look for Polaris to figure out their place at sea. They figured out the angle between the star and the horizon to determine their **latitude**. As long as the **equations** weren't **erroneous**, the results were very reliable. Polaris also let sailors determine North, South, East, and West. By knowing directions and their location, mariners could easily navigate their ships.

To those who sail at night, **volatile** storms and dark clouds were more than **nuisances**. They could **disrupt** entire journeys by blocking the view of Polaris. A captain could **err** and make an **inadvertent** wrong turn. The ship could become **stranded** at sea, and the **frantic** captain would have no way to **improvise** to get the ship back on the right course. The mariner's fears wouldn't be **soothed** until the clouds cleared and Polaris came back into view. Even today, sailors sometimes opt to navigate by using Polaris on clear nights.

It's not difficult to **differentiate** Polaris from other stars. The Big Dipper, a constellation that is well known in **astrology**, appears to **revolve** around Polaris. The handle of the Big Dipper always points to the North Star. When people get lost, it's comforting to know that their problems can be **alleviated** by looking at the sky.



Reading Comprehension

PART A Mark each statement T for true or F for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. ____ Even today, sailors opt to improvise by using Polaris on clear nights.

2. ____ A ship could become stranded if a captain erred and made an inadvertent wrong turn.

3. ____ People who are lost can be alleviated by gazing up at a frantic sky.

4. ____ Volatile storms were more than nuisances because they disrupted entire journeys.

5. ____ It is not difficult to differentiate Polaris from the multitude of other stars in the universe.

PART B Answer the questions.

1. How did mariners determine their latitude from the top of their hulls?

2. What has the permanence of Polaris done for people?

3. How did sailors figure out latitude?

4. What well-known constellation in astrology revolves around Polaris?

5. On a cloudy night, when would a mariner finally feel soothed?

UNIT 2

Word List



arduous [ɑ́ːrdʒuəs] *adj.*

When something is **arduous**, it demands great effort or labor.

→ *The explorers began their **arduous** hike up the steep mountain.*



attain [ətéin] *v.*

To **attain** something means to gain or achieve it, often after a lot of effort.

→ *In two more years, I will **attain** my high school diploma.*



coexist [kòuigzíst] *v.*

To **coexist** with something means to exist with it in the same time and place.

→ *Our pets **coexist** at our home with little or no problems.*



conceive [kənsíːv] *v.*

To **conceive** something means to be able to imagine or believe it.

→ *The child could not **conceive** the actual size of the Earth.*



dubious [djúːbiəs] *adj.*

When something or someone is **dubious**, they are not considered honest.

→ *The police thought that the man's description of the crime was **dubious**.*



ego [íːgou] *n.*

An **ego** is a person's sense of their own worth.

→ *Kelly's **ego** made her think that she was some kind of a superhero.*



elastic [ilǽstik] *adj.*

Elastic is a rubber that stretches when it is pulled.

→ *He attached the **elastic** bungee to his legs before he jumped off the platform.*



endeavor [endévər] *n.*

An **endeavor** is an attempt to do something, especially something new or original.

→ *The company's new advertising **endeavor** ended in a horrible failure.*



engrave [ingréiv] *v.*

To **engrave** means to cut a design or words into the surface of something.

→ *The couple **engraved** their names onto the old pine tree.*



excavate [ékskəvèit] *v.*

To **excavate** means to dig on land and remove dirt to look for something.

→ *The team wishes to **excavate** the site in hopes of finding fossils.*



jagged [dʒægid] *adj.*

When something is **jagged**, it has a tough, uneven shape or edge.

→ *The swimmer was hurt when he fell on the **jagged** rocks.*



locale [loukæl] *n.*

A **locale** is a small area or place where something specific happens.

→ *The spa was the perfect **locale** for my mother to relax and enjoy her vacation.*



mold [mould] *n.*

A **mold** is a hollow container that is used to make certain shapes.

→ *Using a cupcake **mold** will ensure that they come out just right.*



outright [áutràit] *adj.*

When something is **outright**, it is open and direct.

→ *Everyone knew that the boy's story was an **outright** lie.*



periphery [pəri:fəri] *n.*

The **periphery** of an area, place, or thing is the edge of it.

→ *A beautiful floral pattern is on the **periphery** of the stationery.*



plaster [plæstər] *n.*

Plaster is a smooth paste that gets hard when it dries.

→ *He used **plaster** to fill in the cracks in the old walls.*



shovel [ʃʌvəl] *n.*

A **shovel** is a tool with a long handle that is used for digging.

→ *The boy grabbed his **shovel** and got all of the snow off of the sidewalk.*



skeletal [skélətl] *adj.*

When something is **skeletal**, it relates to bones in the body.

→ *We studied the **skeletal** system in anatomy class.*



terrestrial [təréstriəl] *adj.*

If something is **terrestrial**, it relates to Earth.

→ *There are billions of **terrestrial** life forms.*



vicious [viʃəs] *adj.*

When something or someone is **vicious**, they are violent and cruel.

→ *The **vicious** dog tried to bite the small child.*

Exercise 1

Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. He chose to make his sculpture out of a smooth paste that hardens when it dries.

   ____

2. Our violent and cruel boss forced us to work twelve hours in a row without a break.

   ____

3. The race was close, so it was difficult to determine an open and direct winner.

   ____

4. This is the perfect small area where something happens for a picnic.

   ____

5. Truck drivers often stay awake for many hours to make their difficult and tiring drives.

   ____

6. The salesperson's claim seemed quite dishonest, unsafe, and unreliable.

   ____

7. Mike was thrilled to pass the driving test and gain his driver's license.

   ____

8. Physics on the moon are much different than Earth-related physics.

   ____

9. The prisoners were unable to imagine and believe a plot for escaping the jail.

   ____

10. To plant these seeds, I will first need to buy a tool used for digging.

   ____

Exercise 2

Choose the answer that best fits the question.

1. What might a person with a large ego say?
   a. "I am the best." b. "I can't do it." c. "I'm hungry." d. "I'm sorry."
2. Which is likely to be jagged?
   a. A doll b. A cliff c. A cloud d. A pillow
3. Which is likely to be excavated?
   a. Water b. A sofa c. A computer d. The ground
4. What is part of the skeletal system?
   a. The skin b. The tongue c. The skull d. The fingernails
5. What is an example of an endeavor?
   a. Waking up b. Inventing a new machine
   c. Making coffee d. Combing your hair

Exercise 3

Write C if the italicized word is used correctly. Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

1. ____ The alarm clock was set to *endeavor* every morning at seven A.M.
2. ____ Experts *excavated* the site in hopes of finding an ancient city buried underneath.
3. ____ Everyone loved to hug and kiss the *vicious* baby.
4. ____ The elephant is one of the largest *terrestrial* animals still in existence.
5. ____ The *dubious* chocolate ice cream is a favorite treat at the restaurant.
6. ____ The concerned owner built a fence along the *periphery* of the parking lot.
7. ____ Preparing for the difficult test was an *arduous* task for the nervous students.
8. ____ You'll need a *shovel* if you plan on getting on top of the roof.
9. ____ The delicate flower was a *jagged* addition to the arrangement.
10. ____ Children cheered as the circus clown *attained* balloons into different shapes.
11. ____ He filled the ugly holes in the ceiling with *plaster*.
12. ____ At the factory, the workers made screws by pouring liquid metal into a *mold*.
13. ____ I hope she is able to *engrave* all of her homework before school tomorrow.
14. ____ I cannot *conceive* the reason why he would act in such a mean way.
15. ____ The small fights and arguments eventually led to an *outright* war.
16. ____ When the glass vase fell to the floor, we heard an *elastic* sound.
17. ____ She bought a cute new *ego* from the pet store today.
18. ____ We need to choose a *locale* for Brian's birthday party.
19. ____ Derrick bought a *skeletal* from that new clothing store downtown.
20. ____ Although they were rivals, the stores were able to *coexist* in the same neighborhood.

The Fossil Hunters

Tim and Dean were great fossil hunters. They were the very best at finding dinosaur bones. Although Tim and Dean were quite similar, they were **outright** enemies. The two men got into **vicious** arguments all the time. They couldn't **coexist** peacefully because their **egos** were too large. Tim thought he was the best fossil hunter, while Dean was sure that he was much better than Tim.

One day, Tim was searching for fossils on the **periphery** of the city when he discovered a huge bone. He had never seen anything like it! He took his **shovel** and carefully **excavated** the dirt around it. As he dug, he uncovered more **jagged** bones. He realized that he had found an entire dinosaur skeleton! Tim couldn't **conceive** a plan to remove the huge skeleton all by himself. Such an **endeavor** would be too **arduous**. He needed help. He tried to think of people who would be capable of helping him remove the skeleton without breaking it. The only person Tim could think of was Dean, his enemy.

Tim ran into the city to find Dean. Tim found him and said, "Dean, I've found the **skeletal** remains of a huge **terrestrial** animal. But I can't get the skeleton out by myself. Will you please help me?

Dean thought that Tim's claim might be **dubious**. He replied, "If you're serious about the skeleton, I'll help."

Tim excitedly showed Dean the skeleton's **locale**. They worked together to carefully remove each bone. And to keep the bones together, they tied them with **elastic** strips. When they were finished, they had **attained** a perfect skeleton. They used **plaster** to make a **mold** of the dinosaur's skull. They **engraved** their initials into it and gave it to the curator of a local museum.

Tim and Dean found out that they could work very well together. They decided to end their feud and become friends. By combining their talents, the men became even greater than they were before.



Reading Comprehension

PART A Mark each statement T for true or F for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. ____ Tim and Dean were outright enemies who got into vicious arguments.

2. ____ Tim and Dean removed the jagged bones and used elastic to attain them.

3. ____ Tim couldn't conceive a plan to remove the bones because the endeavor would be too arduous.

4. ____ Dean thought that Tim's ego might be dubious.

5. ____ When Tim excavated the land, he uncovered many engraved bones.

PART B Answer the questions.

1. Why couldn't Tim and Dean coexist peacefully?

2. What did Tim use his shovel to do?

3. What was Tim doing on the periphery of the city?

4. What did the fossil hunters do to the plaster mold before they gave it to the curator?

5. What did Dean say before he went to the locale of the terrestrial animal's skeletal remains?

Word List



absurd [əbsə́ːrd] *adj.*

If something or someone is **absurd**, they are ridiculous.

→ *That group of people making animal noises sounds completely **absurd**.*



anemia [əníːmiə] *n.*

Anemia is a blood condition that causes a person to be pale and tired.

→ *When she first developed **anemia**, she became tired often.*



aristocracy [æ̀rəstɑ́krəsi] *n.*

The **aristocracy** is the highest class of people in certain societies.

→ *Most members of the **aristocracy** were very well-fed.*



aristocrat [ərístəkræ̀t] *n.*

An **aristocrat** is a person who is of the highest class in certain societies.

→ *The **aristocrat** did not need a job because his family was wealthy.*



attire [ətáiər] *n.*

Attire is nice or special clothing.

→ *Everyone wore their best **attire** to the president's daughter's wedding.*



craze [kreiz] *n.*

A **craze** is a brief and popular activity or object.

→ *Wearing bright red socks was a **craze** when I was in high school.*



enlarge [enlɑ́ːrdʒ] *v.*

To **enlarge** something means to make it bigger.

→ *The classrooms were **enlarged** over the summer to make room for more students.*



excess [ékses] *n.*

An **excess** is an amount of something that is more than needed or wanted.

→ *Because it never got cold that winter, many stores had an **excess** of coats.*



feminine [fémənin] *adj.*

If something is **feminine**, then it has qualities that are commonly related to women.

→ *Many of the older people thought his long hair made him look too **feminine**.*



hallmark [hɔ́ːlmɑ̀ːrk] *n.*

A **hallmark** is a unique characteristic of something.

→ *Different types of pasta and tomato sauces are **hallmarks** of Italian food.*



pad [pæd] *n.*

A **pad** is a thick piece of soft material used to protect or clean things.

→ *Football players wear shoulder **pads** to keep them safe.*



predominant [pridάmənənt] *adj.*

If something is **predominant**, then it is the most important, common or strongest.

→ *Before cars were invented, horses were the **predominant** method of travel.*



reputable [répjətəbəl] *adj.*

If someone or something is **reputable**, then they have a good reputation.

→ *The service from the less than **reputable** company made her angry.*



rouge [ruːʒ] *n.*

Rouge is a red powder or cream used as makeup on the cheeks or lips.

→ *Even when she didn't wear **rouge**, her cheeks appeared red.*



signify [sígnəfài] *v.*

To **signify** means to be a symbol of something.

→ *A red octagon is used to **signify** to stop.*



strap [stræp] *n.*

A **strap** is a thin long piece of fabric used to fasten, carry, or hold something.

→ *She put the **strap** of her purse over her shoulder and walked out of the door.*



tangle [tǽŋgəl] *n.*

A **tangle** is something or many things twisted together.

→ *The laces of his shoes were in such a **tangle** that he could not untie them.*



vanity [vǽnəti] *n.*

Vanity is excessive pride or love of one's own appearance or things one has done.

→ *Her **vanity** won't allow her to pass a mirror without looking at herself.*



vie [vai] *v.*

To **vie** for something means to compete against others for it.

→ *The three boys **vied** for the prize in the chemistry contest.*



vulgar [vʌ́lgər] *adj.*

If something or someone is **vulgar**, then they are rude or lacking in style.

→ *Her **vulgar** behavior got her into trouble with her parents.*

Exercise 1

Choose the one that is similar in meaning to the given word.

1. vanity
a. truck b. pride c. dusk d. shelf

2. aristocrat
a. noble b. painting c. weather d. angel

3. pad
a. pocket b. cushion c. alley d. subject

4. vulgar
a. young b. faint c. short d. rude

5. predominant
a. mysterious b. gradual c. superior d. parallel

6. attire
a. clothing b. wheel c. labor d. smell

7. tangle
a. knot b. tint c. slope d. spice

8. enlarge
a. fight b. rent c. greet d. swell

9. absurd
a. hungry b. round c. funny d. polite

10. signify
a. scribble b. symbolize c. consult d. remove

Exercise 2

Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. I broke the <u>long piece of fabric that goes over my shoulder</u> on my purse.

____

2. Matt's <u>female</u> appearances made everyone take notice of him immediately.

____

3. You must wear proper <u>clothing</u> if you plan on attending the formal dance.

____

4. He works for a <u>well-respected</u> firm downtown.

____

5. The <u>soft materials</u> in his helmet will protect him if he should fall and strike his head on an object.

____

Exercise 3

Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

Word Bank

strap	aristocracy	excess	vie	craze
feminine	rouge	hallmark	reputable	anemia

Beth's 1 ____________ had made her face lose a lot of its color.
She decided to use some 2 ____________ to make her cheeks look less pale.

All the girls had to own that style of purse with the yellow 3 ____________.
But Pam knew that it was just another 4 ____________.

John was not like the other members of the 5 ____________.
Though he had a(n) 6 ____________ of money, he gave it to help people.

Will had to 7 ____________ with other students for the respect of the teacher.
However, once he became a(n) 8 ____________ student, he stopped studying.

Some people thought the musician's lipstick made him look 9 ____________.
But others felt that this 10 ____________ is what made him so popular.

Exercise 4

Write C if the italicized word is used correctly. Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

1. ____ We all felt that the new office rules were completely *absurd*.
2. ____ The bushes were *tangled* with vine.
3. ____ Losing your memory as you get older is called *anemia*.
4. ____ A strong smell is the *hallmark* of a good cheese.
5. ____ It was easy to get lost in the big house. Its many hallways made it seem like a *craze*.
6. ____ The local *vanity* asked people to give old clothing and money.
7. ____ After putting on too much *rouge*, she looked like a clown.
8. ____ Everyone may attend *excess* those who have not finished their assignment.
9. ____ Talking to people with food in your mouth is not only gross. It is also quite *vulgar*.
10. ____ Because he was an *aristocrat*, he had to wash dishes in order to make enough money.

Dressed to Excess

If you traveled back in time to the 1700s in Europe, you would laugh when you saw how the **aristocracy** dressed. Soon you'd realize, though, that the **aristocrats** of Europe were very serious about their appearance.

The **predominant** style in women's **attire** was enormous dresses. They were often three times larger than the wearer. Ladies even used **pads** to **enlarge** the appearance of their hips and shoulders. On the other extreme, the aristocratic women made their waists appear extremely thin. It took several maids stretching fabric and pulling **straps** in order to get a lady's waist to the proper thinness. These ladies could barely breathe and often fainted.

Pale skin was also a **craze**, yet this too was done in **excess**. One could not simply be pale. Instead, she needed to look as if she had **anemia**. In order to look paler, ladies actually cut themselves daily, so they would bleed.

The hairstyles, however, were the **hallmark** of women's fashion. These stood a meter high on the ladies' heads. The columns of hair were a ridiculous **tangle** of wigs, jewels, flowers, and even stuffed birds.

Men's fashion was similarly **absurd**. Today it would probably seem very **feminine**. **Reputable** men wore wigs of long curly hair. Their shoes had large soles or high heels so that they could walk high above the filth on the streets. Furthermore, just like the ladies, the men wore lipstick and put **rouge** on their cheeks.

Their clothes were brightly colored, often purple and pink. They were made from the finest of fabrics and decorated with jewels and lace. The men **vied** with one another to see who wore the more expensive clothes, for the clothing **signified** his wealth and status.

Both men and women spent huge amounts of money and time on how they looked. Though such **vanity** would seem **vulgar** today, three hundred years from now, the fashions of our time might also seem completely ridiculous.



Reading Comprehension

PART A Mark each statement T for true or F for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. ____ Ladies used pads to enlarge their hips and shoulders.

2. ____ Only the ladies wore lipstick and rouge.

3. ____ The aristocracy's vanity would seem vulgar today.

4. ____ Women's hair was a tangle of wigs, straps, flowers, and stuffed birds.

5. ____ Men's fashion was absurd and feminine.

PART B Answer the questions.

1. What was the predominant style in women's attire?

2. What did the clothing of an aristocrat signify?

3. What craze was done in such excess that women had to look like they had anemia?

4. What was the hallmark of women's fashion?

5. When reputable men vied with each other, what were they trying to see?

UNIT 4

Word List



attic [ætik] *n.*

An **attic** is a room just below a house's roof.

→ *There were two windows in their* ***attic****.*



chunk [tʃʌŋk] *n.*

A **chunk** is a thick, solid piece of something.

→ *When they broke open the rock, they saw it was filled with* ***chunks*** *of gold.*



civic [sivik] *adj.*

If something is **civic**, then it is related to a town or city, especially its government.

→ *Most of the important* ***civic*** *buildings are located downtown.*



descent [disent] *n.*

A **descent** is a movement downwards.

→ *During the space shuttle's* ***descent****, the Earth became larger and larger.*



din [din] *n.*

A **din** is loud, unpleasant, and extended noise.

→ *The* ***din*** *of the rusty machinery made the factory a horrible place to work.*



dissatisfy [dissǽtisfài] *v.*

To **dissatisfy** someone means to fail to please them.

→ *He was* ***dissatisfied*** *with his meal.*



fuss [fʌs] *n.*

A **fuss** is excited or annoyed behavior that is not useful in any way.

→ *The child made an awful* ***fuss*** *because she didn't want to go to bed.*



gourmet [guərmei] *adj.*

If food is **gourmet**, then it is nicer and more expensive than regular food.

→ *In order to get a* ***gourmet*** *meal, you have to eat at an expensive restaurant.*



hence [hens] *adv.*

If something happens **hence**, then it happens as a result of something.

→ *John forgot the key.* ***Hence****, we couldn't open the door.*



intrinsic [intrinsik] *adj.*

If something is **intrinsic**, then it is related to the basic nature of that thing.

→ *Paper money has no* ***intrinsic*** *value. It is useful simply because society says it is.*



kettle [ketl] *n.*

A **kettle** is a large metal pot used for boiling liquids or cooking food.

→ *The soup was being cooked in a large **kettle**.*



ministry [ministri] *n.*

A **ministry** is a government department.

→ *The **Ministry** of Trade is responsible for taxing imports and exports.*



ordeal [ɔːrdiːəl] *n.*

An **ordeal** is a bad experience.

→ *Driving in the snowstorm was an **ordeal** she'd never forget.*



outspoken [autspoukkən] *adj.*

If someone is **outspoken**, then they are not afraid to say what they think.

→ *She was an **outspoken** critic about the new banking laws.*



overwork [ouvərwəːrk] *v.*

To **overwork** someone means to make them tired with too much work.

→ *After working for three weeks with only one day of rest, Judy was **overworked**.*



particular [pərtikjələr] *adj.*

If something is **particular**, then it is a single, important part of a group of things.

→ *The dress shop didn't have the **particular** dress she was looking for.*



pungent [pʌndʒənt] *adj.*

If something is **pungent**, then it tastes or smells strong and sharp.

→ *The garlic made the soup taste so **pungent** that the chef wouldn't serve it.*



snore [snɔːr] *v.*

To **snore** means to make a loud noise each time a sleeping person breathes.

→ *It was impossible to get to sleep because my husband **snored**.*



soundly [saundli] *adv.*

If something is done **soundly**, then it is done in the best or most complete way.

→ *The nearest opponent was ten meters behind. She won the race **soundly**.*



superintendent [suːpərintendənt] *n.*

A **superintendent** is a person who runs a certain department or building.

→ *The **superintendent** decided to close the schools because of the weather.*

Exercise 1

Choose the one that is opposite in meaning to the given word.

1. din
a. home　b. supper　c. silence　d. ghost
2. outspoken
a. quiet　b. little　c. inside　d. bright
3. pungent
a. hurt　b. mild　c. kind　d. young
4. civic
a. swollen　b. happy　c. private　d. mature
5. descent
a. climb　b. odor　c. plate　d. bill
6. attic
a. mouse　b. square　c. number　d. cellar
7. fuss
a. complaint　b. calm　c. argument　d. commerce
8. dissatisfy
a. cleanse　b. leap　c. trim　d. please
9. overwork
a. relax　b. understand　c. select　d. repair
10. chunk
a. bridge　b. song　c. whole　d. lamp

Exercise 2

Choose the one that is similar in meaning to the given word.

1. intrinsic
a. logical　b. natural　c. usable　d. fragile
2. ministry
a. porch　b. coast　c. agency　d. bush
3. snore
a. grunt　b. fly　c. rain　d. call
4. kettle
a. cup　b. bucket　c. pot　d. pan
5. superintendent
a. diner　b. manager　c. sunrise　d. beginning
6. gourmet
a. delicious　b. comfortable　c. legitimate　d. pleasant
7. soundly
a. slowly　b. totally　c. loudly　d. briefly
8. hence
a. also　b. instead　c. still　d. thus
9. ordeal
a. problem　b. direction　c. bargain　d. request
10. particular
a. moody　b. beaten　c. exact　d. secret

Exercise 3

Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. The movement downward from the mountain was because it had started to rain.

   ____

2. The berries were not ripe when he tried them. Their taste was extremely sharp and strong.

   ____

3. A thick, solid piece of dirt was stuck underneath the wagon's tire.

   ____

4. Please share your suggestions with the department leader so she can address them.

   ____

5. After toiling for hours in the hot sun, the prisoners were tired from too much work.

   ____

6. For her birthday, her boyfriend took her out for a fancy and expensive dinner.

   ____

7. The room just below the roof is on the third floor of the house.

   ____

8. She was respected by many because she was not afraid to say what she thought.

   ____

9. He always dreamed of getting a job with one of the departments of government.

   ____

10. Getting lost in the desert would have been quite an awful experience.

    ____

Exercise 4

Write C if the italicized word is used correctly. Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

1. ____ The caffeine in the tea gave him more energy. *Hence*, he was more alert.
2. ____ Mom, something smells good in the kitchen. I can't wait for *din*.
3. ____ The cat waited outside the door and made a *fuss* until someone let her inside the house.
4. ____ See that politician over there? He works in the *Ministry* of Truth.
5. ____ The need to protect one's family is an *intrinsic* quality found in many animals.

The Butler's Bad Day

The **Superintendent** of **Civic** Projects was a busy man. He worked every day of the week and had fancy parties at his house every night.

However, if there was someone busier than him, it was his butler. He worked all day organizing the superintendent's parties and then cleaned up after them late at night. **Hence**, while the superintendent slept **soundly**, **snoring** loudly in his bed, the butler was still awake.

Sadly, though the butler was always **overworked**, his profession's **intrinsic** nature demanded he never be **outspoken**. Therefore, his employer never knew the butler hadn't slept for several days. On any day the butler might make a mistake.

One day, the superintendent said, "This **particular** party is important. People from the **ministry** are coming. Everything must be perfect."

The butler began preparing at once. First he went to the **attic** to get more chairs and tables. But on his **descent**, he realized he needed to make the food. A **gourmet** dinner was necessary for such a party. He boiled water in a **kettle** for soup and chopped some beef into **chunks**. Just as he was starting the soup, he remembered that he had to sweep the veranda. As he was sweeping the veranda, he realized that he had to clean the sauna.

By this time, the first guests had arrived. The veranda was still dirty. There were not enough chairs for the guests to sit on, and the soup tasted too **pungent**. Some guests were **dissatisfied**. They started to make a **fuss**, and the party was filled with a **din** of complaints.

The superintendent's party was a disaster. He wondered why his butler had made so many mistakes. At last, the butler admitted to being exhausted. His boss felt pity for the butler. He had no idea the butler was so tired. He said, "You should have told me earlier, then we could have avoided this whole **ordeal**."



Reading Comprehension

PART A Mark each statement T for true or F for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. ____ The Superintendent of Civic Projects cleaned late at night; hence, he was busier than his butler.

____

2. ____ Though the butler was outspoken, his job's intrinsic nature made him never become overworked.

____

3. ____ This particular party was important because people from the ministry were coming.

____

4. ____ The butler boiled caffeine in a kettle and chopped beef into chunks.

____

5. ____ The soup for the gourmet dinner tasted too pungent.

____

PART B Answer the questions.

1. How was the butler while the superintendent slept soundly and snored?

____

____

2. On his descent from the attic, what did the butler realize?

____

____

3. How could the butler have avoided the entire ordeal?

____

____

4. Just as he started the soup, what did the butler remember?

____

____

5. Why was the party filled with a din of unhappy guests making a fuss?

____

____

UNIT 5

Word List



alternate [ɔ́:ltərnèit] *v.*

To **alternate** means to switch back and forth between two things.

→ *The best exercise **alternates** muscle and heart strengthening.*



apologetic [əpɑ̀lədʒétik] *adj.*

If someone is **apologetic**, they are sorry about something.

→ *The boy felt **apologetic** after losing his sister's favorite toy.*



benign [bináin] *adj.*

If something or someone is **benign**, they do not hurt anyone.

→ *Many spiders look scary, but most are actually **benign**.*



char [tʃɑ:r] *v.*

To **char** means to burn something so that it turns black.

→ *While Frank went inside to get the mustard, he accidentally **charred** the hotdogs.*



clarify [klǽrəfài] *v.*

To **clarify** means to make something easier to understand by explaining it.

→ *Drew tried to **clarify** all the functions of Michelle's new computer.*



distress [distrés] *n.*

Distress is the feeling of being upset or worried.

→ *Failing a class caused the student a lot of **distress**.*



dogged [dɔ́(:)gid] *adj.*

When someone's actions are **dogged**, they try hard to continue something.

→ *Her dad bought her a new jacket after her **dogged** requests for one.*



ensue [insú:] *v.*

To **ensue** means to happen after something.

→ *After a few minutes of lightening, thunder **ensued**.*



gasp [gæsp] *v.*

To **gasp** means to make a noise by quickly breathing in when surprised.

→ *John always **gasps** when watching a scary movie.*



negotiate [nigóuʃièit] *v.*

To **negotiate** means to try to make an agreement through discussion.

→ *Mario and Joe took a long time **negotiating** the contract between the companies.*



overdose [óuvərdòus] *n.*

An **overdose** is an instance of taking or having too much of something.
→ *John's skin was burned from an **overdose** of sunshine.*



persuasion [pərswéiʒən] *n.*

Persuasion is the act of making someone do or believe something.
→ *The **persuasion** of his argument convinced the customer to buy the laptop.*



relay [ri:lei] *n.*

A **relay** is a race in which teams of runners or swimmers race against each other.
→ *Jerry was the fastest on his team, so he ran the last part of the **relay**.*



reluctance [rilʌ́ktəns] *n.*

Reluctance is a feeling of not wanting to do something.
→ *Jesse took out the trash with great **reluctance**.*



restate [ri:stéit] *v.*

To **restate** something means to say it again or in a different way.
→ *Mrs. Jones **restated** the test question to the class.*



sesame [sésəmi] *n.*

Sesame is an herb that is grown for its small seeds and its oil.
→ *I used the buns with the **sesame** seeds on them.*



sip [sip] *v.*

To **sip** something means to drink a small amount at a time.
→ *Liza relaxed on the beach, **sipping** fruit juice through a straw.*



verge [və:rdʒ] *n.*

The **verge** is the point at which something is about to happen.
→ *Joan was on the **verge** of leaving her house when the phone rang.*



wary [wέəri] *adj.*

If someone is **wary**, they are cautious or mistrusting.
→ *She was **wary** of going to school because she hadn't done her homework.*



waver [wéivə:r] *v.*

To **waver** is to be unable to decide between two choices.
→ *I **wavered** between eating the apple or the cake for a snack.*

Exercise 1

Choose the answer that best fits the question.

1. An overdose of something is ______.
a. expensive
b. too much
c. not true
d. not enough

2. What might cause someone to gasp?
a. Falling asleep
b. Getting a surprise party
c. Eating too much
d. Laying on a bed

3. What is something that can be sipped?
a. A plate of rice
b. A bowl of fruit
c. A glass of soda
d. A piece of chicken

4. If you knew that a snake was benign, you would probably feel like this:
a. Fine
b. Scared
c. Angry
d. Hungry

5. She felt apologetic about ______.
a. calling her friend back
b. walking home alone
c. forgetting her friend's birthday
d. giving to charity

6. If people are negotiating, what are they doing?
a. Deciding on something
b. Arguing about a silly topic
c. Meeting for the first time
d. Going on a date

7. What does charred meat look like?
a. It is raw and not cooked enough.
b. It is cooked perfectly.
c. It is black on the outside.
d. It is red on the outside.

8. If someone does something with reluctance, how do they feel?
a. Excited
b. Unwilling
c. Frightened
d. Nervous

9. What might ensue after someone has misplaced a lot of money?
a. A worried search
b. A visit from the doctor
c. The arrival of a friend
d. A party

10. What might cause a teacher distress?
a. All the students doing their homework
b. Her students always arriving on time
c. Her students not coming to class
d. Her students all passing an exam

Exercise 2

Choose the one that is similar in meaning to the given word.

1. reluctance
   a. loneliness b. hesitance c. dependence d. lateness
2. apologetic
   a. unsure b. lucky c. sorry d. pitiful
3. char
   a. burn b. cook c. on fire d. dark
4. relay
   a. plate b. race c. desert d. snack
5. persuasion
   a. talent b. influence c. ripeness d. climate
6. restate
   a. decide b. discuss c. lose d. summarize
7. gasp
   a. breathe b. announce c. mean d. drink
8. negotiate
   a. decide b. discuss c. fair d. ask
9. sesame
   a. container b. food c. an animal d. shell
10. verge
   a. edge b. done c. plan d. last

Exercise 3

Choose the one that is opposite in meaning to the given word.

1. benign
   a. quick b. painful c. harmful d. warm
2. dogged
   a. working b. arrival c. flexible d. serious
3. clarify
   a. confuse b. clean c. do again d. order
4. waver
   a. river b. determine c. chili d. solid
5. distress
   a. thoughtful b. reasonable c. peace d. surprising
6. sip
   a. gulp b. laugh c. provide d. keep
7. alternate
   a. divide b. move c. travel d. continue
8. overdose
   a. lack b. mixture c. teacher d. cottage
9. wary
   a. tired b. mad c. small d. trusting
10. ensue
   a. come before b. safe c. punish d. ask about

A Bet

Russell finished running a **relay** and joined his friend Becky in the cafeteria. He asked, "What's for lunch?"

"**Sesame** chicken. It's OK, except the meat's **charred**. Oh, and watch out for the chili peppers," Becky said.

"Chilies don't bother me!" said Russell.

"My stepmother says you should be careful with them," replied Becky.

An argument **ensued** about eating chilies. "Chilies aren't so bad. I bet I can take more bites of this chili than you," Russell said.

Becky was **wary** of eating the pepper. Despite her **reluctance**, she didn't want to say no to the bet. She **wavered** about whether to do it or not. She **negotiated** the details. "What will the winner get?" she asked.

"The loser has to carry the winner's books for a year! I'll even let you go first."

Becky replied, "Fine, but to **clarify**, you'll carry my books for the entire school year, right?"

Russell **restated** the agreement, "That's right . . . . I'll carry your books all year if you win—which you won't!"

His **dogged persuasion** convinced her. The chili looked **benign**, but Becky knew it could cause a lot of pain. She bit the bottom of the pepper. Surprisingly, she felt nothing.

"My turn," said Russell. He bit the middle of the chili. Immediately, he seemed to be in **distress**. He **gasped** and his face **alternated** between brave and pained expressions. He experienced an **overdose** of spice. He was on the **verge** of tears and finally let out a horrible cry.

"Take this," said Becky, handing him her drink.

"That was awful!" he said, continuing to **sip** from the glass.

That night, Becky researched chilies. The next day she said in an **apologetic** voice, "I read that the hot part of chilies is in the middle, where the seeds are. I'm sorry—I feel like I cheated by going first."

Russell was relieved, not only did he learn something new about chilies, but he learned that Becky was a good friend.



Reading Comprehension

PART A Mark each statement T for true or F for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. ____ Becky was having charred sesame chicken for lunch.

2. ____ The argument ensued because Becky wavered about whether to run the relay.

3. ____ After Russell and Becky negotiated the bet, they decided that whoever lost would carry the winner's books for a year.

4. ____ Russell was wary about eating the pepper even if it looked benign.

5. ____ Becky was apologetic because of her choice to take the first bite of the pepper.

PART B Answer the questions.

1. Why did Becky take the bet in spite of her reluctance?

2. Why did Russell have to restate the terms of the bet?

3. How did Becky know that Russell was in distress and had an overdose of spice after he ate the pepper?

4. Who warned Becky about chilies?

5. What did Russell do after he ate the chili?

UNIT 6

Word List



ashore [əʃɔ́ːr] *adv.*

If something goes **ashore**, it goes from water to the land.

→ *After a long day of fishing, Glen pulled his boat **ashore**, so it wouldn't float away.*



contradict [kὰntrədíkt] *v.*

To **contradict** means to state the opposite of what someone else has.

→ *Ken was always fighting with his little sister because she kept **contradicting** him.*



counterpart [káuntərpὰːrt] *n.*

A **counterpart** is something that is very similar to something else in what it does.

→ *Our manager will meet our rival company's **counterpart** later today.*



devoid [divɔ́id] *adj.*

When something or someone is **devoid** of a thing, they are missing it.

→ *The movie was **devoid** of any violence, so it was a perfect movie for the family.*



diverge [divə́ːrdʒ] *v.*

To **diverge** is to become different or to follow a different direction.

→ *The road **diverged** into two paths that led to our houses.*



elude [ilúːd] *v.*

To **elude** means to avoid being caught by something.

→ *The rabbit **eluded** the wolf by hiding in a bush.*



embryo [émbriòu] *n.*

An **embryo** is a human or animal that is still growing inside its mother.

→ *Some doctors say that what a mother eats has a big effect on her **embryo**.*



fend [fend] *v.*

To **fend** off something means to push it away and avoid it.

→ *Dave spent all night **fending** off bugs instead of sleeping.*



fictitious [fiktíʃəs] *adj.*

When something is **fictitious**, it is made up and not real.

→ *The author said that the characters in her book were completely **fictitious**.*



gazette [gəzét] *n.*

A **gazette** is a newspaper.

→ *Alice wants to write for a **gazette** when she's older.*



homogeneous [hòumədʒíːniəs] *adj.*

If something is **homogeneous**, it is made up of things which are all the same.

→ *All of the houses on Victor's block were boring and **homogenous**.*



obstruct [əbstrʌ́kt] *v.*

To **obstruct** something means to get in its way.

→ *The car broke down on the road and **obstructed** traffic for hours.*



plunge [plʌndʒ] *v.*

To **plunge** means to move down into something very quickly.

→ *The water in the pool was very cold, but the boy **plunged** in anyway.*



prolong [proulɔ́ːŋ] *v.*

To **prolong** means to make something last for a longer time.

→ *Sandy walked slowly across the beach, trying to **prolong** her lunch break.*



publicize [pʌ́bləsàiz] *v.*

To **publicize** is to make something get a lot of attention.

→ *The company **publicized** the job positions in the newspaper.*



sparse [spɑːrs] *adj.*

If something is **sparse**, there is not very much of it in a big area.

→ *Rob spent Saturday in his garden, clearing out the **sparse** weeds.*



surplus [sə́ːrplʌs] *n.*

A **surplus** is an extra amount of something.

→ *The store sold their **surplus** items on sale.*



theorize [θíːəràiz] *v.*

To **theorize** means to develop ideas about something.

→ *They enjoyed **theorizing** about how things worked.*



verify [vérəfài] *v.*

To **verify** means to find out if something is true.

→ *Julian called the movie theater to **verify** that the movie started at nine.*



vigorous [vígərəs] *adj.*

If something or someone is **vigorous**, they use a lot of energy.

→ *Henry uses **vigorous** exercise to keep himself in shape.*

Exercise 1

Choose the answer that best fits the question.

1. What animal can survive ashore?
   a. A dolphin b. An alligator c. A shark d. A goldfish
2. How can someone devoid of any happiness be described?
   a. Lazy b. Content c. Depressed d. Humorous
3. How do turtles elude predators?
   a. They walk fast. b. They hide in their shells.
   c. They have sharp teeth. d. They dig a hole in the ground.
4. What is something that people can plunge into?
   a. A school b. A car c. A cup d. A pool
5. Which of the following is NOT used to obstruct sunlight?
   a. Sunglasses b. Curtains c. A telescope d. A baseball cap

Exercise 2

Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. Human <u>undeveloped babies</u> grow inside the mother for up to nine months.

   ____

2. The concert was <u>made well-known</u> over the radio.

   ____

3. Ms. Hiller had a <u>spare amount</u> of clothes, so she gave them to charity.

   ____

4. The philosopher <u>developed an idea</u> about what happens to good people.

   ____

5. The principal called Alex's house to <u>make certain</u> he was sick at home.

   ____

6. Margaret collected shells that had come <u>from the water to land</u> on the beach.

   ____

7. Elliot <u>moved down</u> into the water as soon as he arrived at the beach.

   ____

8. Oscar hid behind a tree to <u>not get caught by</u> the bully who was chasing him.

   ____

9. The beads in the box were <u>all the same</u>.

   ____

10. The amount of hair he had on his head was <u>a small amount</u>.

    ____

Exercise 3

Choose the one that is similar in meaning to the given word.

1. prolong
a. show b. ensure c. extend d. destine

2. fictitious
a. invented b. realistic c. wonderful d. unseen

3. contradict
a. move away b. disagree c. think about d. describe

4. homogeneous
a. same b. weak c. unrelated d. barred

5. vigorous
a. untamed b. skilled c. qualified d. energetic

Exercise 4

Write C if the italicized word is used correctly. Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

1. ____ I *obstructed* my brother from coming in by locking the door.

2. ____ I ate a light snack to *fend* off my hunger.

3. ____ The river *diverged* into three different channels.

4. ____ Sheila *publicized* her party over the Internet. She didn't want a lot of people to know about it.

5. ____ I viewed this morning's *gazette* to find out about today's weather.

6. ____ Jason always *contradicted* what his friend said. They agreed about everything.

7. ____ Andrew *verified* that his friends were coming to his house, so his mom could make enough food for dinner.

8. ____ Did you remember to take the hot pan off of the *counterpart*?

9. ____ Class was *prolonged* because Shelly had a lot of questions. By the time she was done, school had been over for ten minutes.

10. ____ Greg didn't like *vigorous* exercise, so he played many different sports.

Amazing Komodo Dragons

Once, a British **gazette** had an unusual story. Scientists at a zoo made a discovery about komodo dragons. Komodo dragons are giant lizards that grow up to two and a half meters long. A female lizard at the zoo had babies. However, it had never been around a male lizard in its entire life. After the scientists **publicized** their discovery, many people thought it was **fictitious**.

But it was true. It was discovered that female komodo dragons can have babies without the help of their male **counterparts**. This **contradicts** what scientists know about how most animals have babies.

In most cases, there are many things that can **obstruct** this type of reproduction. For example, adult males and females carry different genes needed to make an **embryo**. If the genes are **homogeneous**, the babies are weaker and have genetic problems. Over time, the weakened species dies out completely. This makes it necessary for the male to be involved. However, scientists **verified** that when Komodo babies are born, their genes aren't the exact same genes as their mother. Also, they are **devoid** of any genetic problems.

Scientists **theorize** that Komodo dragons developed the ability because it helps the species **fend** off extinction. If a volcano erupts, lava can kill all of the komodo dragons on an island. However, as long as one female **eludes** death, she can **prolong** the survival of the species. Luckily, Komodo dragons are **vigorous** swimmers. So the surviving female can **plunge** into the ocean and swim to another island. When she comes **ashore**, she can reproduce by herself. Over time, the genes within the population **diverge**. Then, the **sparse** population increases. Once again there is a **surplus** of lizards on one island. Scientists think that this may be how the lizards took over all of the islands in that area.



Reading Comprehension

PART A Mark each statement T for true or F for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. ____ People thought that the story publicized in the gazette about the komodo dragons was fictitious.

____

2. ____ Female komodo dragons can have babies without their male counterparts.

____

3. ____ Scientists verified that baby komodo dragons have homogeneous genes if they don't have fathers, which leads to genetic problems.

____

4. ____ Scientists theorize that the special ability of komodo dragons help them elude predators.

____

5. ____ A female komodo dragon can increase a sparse population so that there are surplus lizards on one island.

____

PART B Answer the questions.

1. How do komodo dragons contradict what scientists know about reproduction?

____

____

2. Why is it possible for a komodo dragon to come ashore at a different island?

____

____

3. How can a female komodo dragon prolong the survival of the species in case of a disaster?

____

____

4. According to the passage, what happens to the genes of the population over time?

____

____

5. What will happen to the komodo bobies if the genes are homogeneous?

____

____

UNIT 7

Word List



altar [ɔ́:ltər] *n.*

An **altar** is a table used in churches.

→ *The **altar** had many lit candles on it.*



arthritis [ɑ:rəráitis] *n.*

Arthritis is an illness causing pain and swelling in a person's joints.

→ *Agatha couldn't play the piano anymore because of her **arthritis**.*



botany [bɑ́təni] *n.*

Botany is the study of plants.

→ *Gardens are the best places for **botany**.*



credible [krédəbəl] *adj.*

If something or someone is **credible**, they can be believed or trusted.

→ *Dick gave a **credible** reason for being late and didn't get in any trouble.*



deceased [disí:st] *adj.*

If someone is **deceased**, they are dead.

→ *We visited the graves of our **deceased** grandparents.*



deception [disépʃən] *n.*

Deception is the act of lying or tricking someone.

→ *The magic looked very real, but it was only **deception**.*



decipher [disáifər] *v.*

To **decipher** writing is to figure out what it says.

→ *My teacher complained that she couldn't **decipher** my essay.*



dung [dʌŋ] *n.*

Dung is solid waste material produced by animals.

→ *There was cow **dung** all over the field.*



dusk [dʌsk] *n.*

Dusk is the time in the evening when it begins to get dark.

→ *After **dusk**, Hannah would catch fireflies in the park.*



gratify [grǽtəfài] *v.*

To **gratify** someone means to please them.

→ *Bonnie was **gratified** after receiving her gift from her parents.*



hone [houn] *v.*

To **hone** something is to improve it and make it very good.
→ *Lisa **honed** her chess skills by hours and hours of practice.*



mash [mæʃ] *v.*

To **mash** something is to crush it so that it is soft.
→ *We **mashed** the hard potatoes and served them for dinner.*



ornate [ɔːrnéit] *adj.*

If something is **ornate**, it is decorated with a lot of fancy things.
→ *Kim's prom dress was very expensive since it was so **ornate**.*



pneumonia [njumóunjə] *n.*

Pneumonia is a dangerous illness causing the lungs to fill with liquid.
→ *Elaine got **pneumonia** after playing outside in the rain without a coat.*



psychic [sáikik] *adj.*

When someone is **psychic**, they know what will happen or what people think.
→ *I think my grandmother has **psychic** abilities because she can predict anything.*



psychotic [saikɑ́tik] *adj.*

If someone is **psychotic**, they have a very serious mental illness.
→ *The **psychotic** patient believed he saw things that weren't real.*



scope [skoup] *n.*

The **scope** of something is how many people or things it relates to.
→ *Modern history has a wide **scope**.*



sinister [sinistəːr] *adj.*

If something or someone is **sinister**, they are evil.
→ *Bad guys in most movies have **sinister** laughs.*



strife [straif] *n.*

Strife is disagreement or fighting between people or groups.
→ *There was a lot of **strife** between Jim and Lisa about what TV show to watch.*



therapeutic [θèrəpjúːtik] *adj.*

If something is **therapeutic**, it helps to cure a disease or makes you healthier.
→ *After a stressful day of working, Phoebe would take a **therapeutic** bath.*

Exercise 1

Choose the one that is opposite in meaning to the given word.

1. credible
a. unbelievable b. incorrect c. sly d. unprocessed

2. deceased
a. healed b. affected c. young d. alive

3. ornate
a. unworthy b. simple c. cruel d. blessed

4. therapeutic
a. valued b. sickening c. unavailable d. extra

5. dusk
a. moon b. sunrise c. eclipse d. month

Exercise 2

Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. The journalist checked all her sources to make sure they were believable.

____

2. The hospital had a separate section for very mentally ill people.

____

3. The child's handwriting was almost impossible to figure out.

____

4. The priest stood behind a(n) table used in religious ceremonies.

____

5. Her new sweater was colorful and decorated.

____

6. My dad crushes food for my baby brother because he doesn't have teeth yet.

____

7. People with an ailment affecting the joints are often unable to do physical activities.

____

8. Some people think I have future seeing powers, but in reality I'm just very observant.

____

9. Cows release so much waste material that some scientists believe they harm the environment.

____

10. He didn't like attending the opera, but he did it to satisfy his mother.

____

Exercise 3

Choose the one that is similar in meaning to the given word.

1. hone
   a. game b. pain c. curse d. improve

2. gratify
   a. admire b. please c. approve d. layer

3. mash
   a. crush b. place c. leave d. gather

4. strife
   a. hurt b. death c. conflict d. weakness

5. sinister
   a. evil b. futuristic c. willful d. thoughtless

Exercise 4

Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

Word Bank

deceased	decipher	sinister	pneumonia	dusk
scope	botany	therapeutic	strife	deception

The 1______________ of the medical book is broad.
It deals with all illnesses from colds to 2______________.

Marcia found the sound of the river 3______________.
She went there every day at 4______________ to relieve her stress.

The criminal fooled everyone with his 5______________.
If only someone had stopped him from doing his 6______________ crimes.

Solomon's grandmother was 7______________.
Before she died, she taught him a lot about gardening and 8______________.

After the war, there was much 9______________ about land.
It was difficult for the people to 10______________ the new laws about ownership.

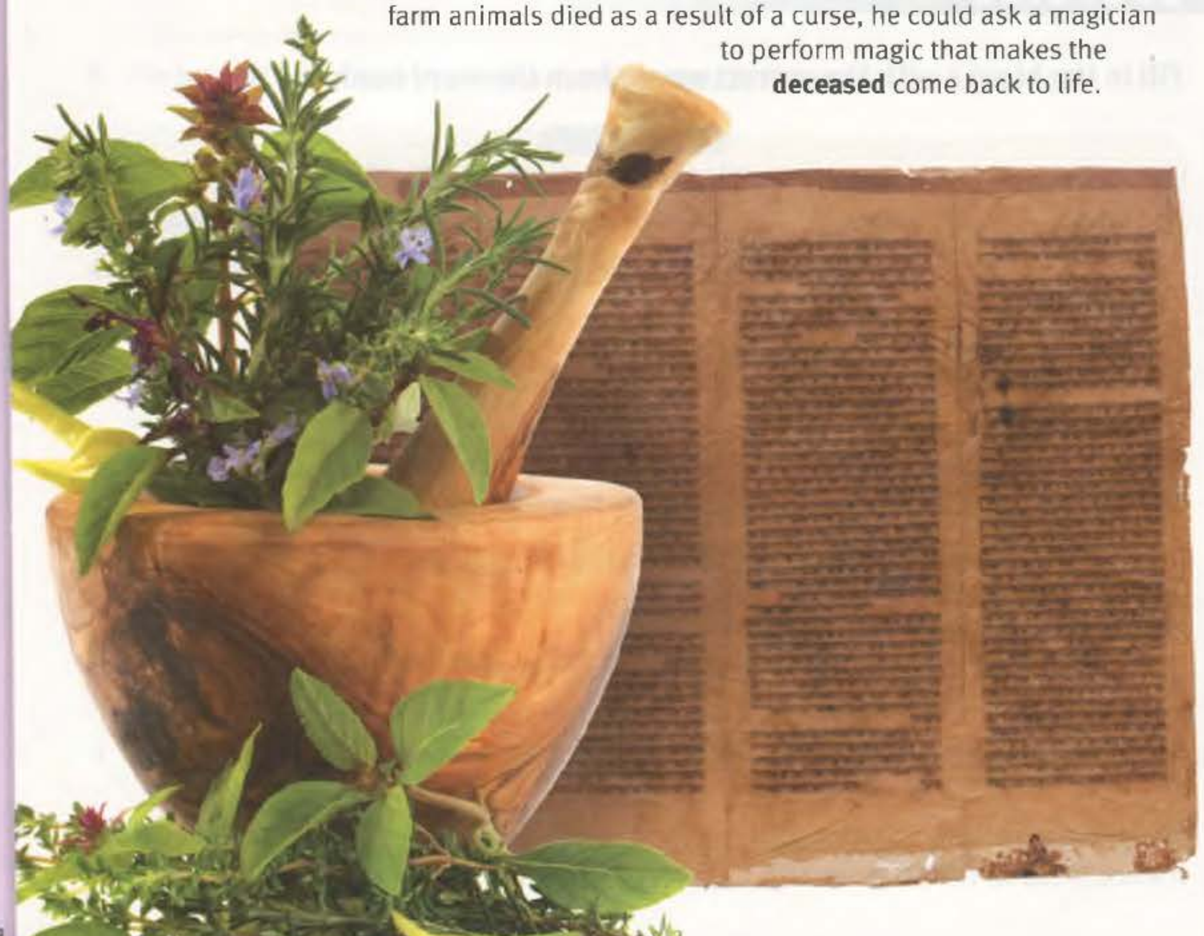
Greek Magical Papyri

The Greek Magical Papyri is a collection of writing about magic. After it was found in the Egyptian desert, it took experts years to **decipher** it. The text was written in at least three different ancient languages. After many years, experts realized it contained a number of spells that varied greatly in **scope**.

The most common types of magic in the collection dealt with healing illnesses like **pneumonia**. Some spells also gave advice for treating people with mental illnesses, such as those who became **psychotic**. Some spells asked for unusual things, like crocodile **dung**. But **botany** was an important part of the magic. Many healing spells gave instructions on how to use herbs and plants that were believed to be **therapeutic**. For example, in order to cure **arthritis**, the book says that the magician should build an **ornate altar**. Then he should **mash** different types of herbs and place them on top of it. At **dusk**, he is supposed to say a spell, so the gods would be **gratified**.

Other parts of the collection describe how to **hone** one's **psychic** abilities and how to give **credible** descriptions of the future. Often, the book advised people how to use different objects to tell the future, including tea leaves. Also, one part of the book tells what different dreams might mean. It gives advice for using dreams to tell the future.

A small part of the book, however, is more **sinister** than the rest. It is meant to cause **strife** and **deception**. For example, one tells how to give someone warts, while another will make all of the victim's farm animals die. However, if someone's farm animals died as a result of a curse, he could ask a magician to perform magic that makes the **deceased** come back to life.



Reading Comprehension

PART A Mark each statement T for true or F for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. ____ The Greek Magical Papyri was hard to decipher because it was too large in scope.

____

2. ____ The book is about botany.

____

3. ____ The book gave advice for using crocodile dung to heal.

____

4. ____ A spell is spoken at dusk to become more credible.

____

5. ____ The book had instructions for honing one's psychic powers.

____

PART B Answer the questions.

1. What illnesses does the book have advice for healing?

____

____

2. What kind of plants does the book recommend using?

____

____

3. What should someone do if they want to cure arthritis?

____

____

4. What does the sinister part of the book focus on?

____

____

5. What could someone ask a magician to do if their farm animals died?

____

____

UNIT

8



Word List



congested [kəndʒéstid] *adj.*

If something is **congested**, it is full or blocked.

→ *Tom didn't get home until after dark because the road was so **congested**.*



courier [kúriər] *n.*

A **courier** is someone who takes and delivers mail or packages.

→ *Before trains, most **couriers** used horses to travel.*



deform [difɔ́ːrm] *v.*

To **deform** something means to change it from its correct or original shape.

→ *The computer program **deformed** the building's picture into an unreal sight.*



etiquette [étikèt] *n.*

Etiquette is the group of rules about how to be polite.

→ *When in Asian countries, bowing is a form of **etiquette**.*



exclusive [iksklúːsiv] *adj.*

If something is **exclusive**, it is expensive and only for rich people.

→ *The golf course was so **exclusive** that most people hadn't even heard of it.*



freight [freit] *n.*

Freight is a set of items carried on a train, boat, or airplane.

→ *Trade ships only carried valuable **freight** like silk and spices.*



garment [gáːrmənt] *n.*

A **garment** is a piece of clothing.

→ *The business man had all of his **garments** cleaned before the important meeting.*



insomnia [insámniə] *n.*

Insomnia is a condition in which a person has difficulty sleeping.

→ *Nate's **insomnia** prevented him from getting enough rest.*



intuitive [intjúːitiv] *adj.*

Intuitive is knowing about something without naturally having support or proof.

→ *Rhonda had an **intuitive** feeling that Shane wasn't coming to school today.*



liable [láiəbəl] *adj.*

If something is **liable** to happen, it is very likely that it will happen.

→ *During the summer months, hikers in the forest are **liable** to see deer and elk.*



obsess [əbsés] *v.*

To **obsess** about something means to think about it all of the time.

→ *After watching the Star Wars movies, Ike* ***obsessed*** *about becoming a Jedi.*



overboard [óuvərbɔ̀:rd] *adv.*

When something is **overboard,** it is over the side of a boat and in the water.

→ *Tom and Gary slipped on the wet floor and fell* ***overboard.***



premium [prí:miəm] *n.*

A **premium** is a payment that is higher than average.

→ *Tony paid for* ***premium*** *gas because it made his car run the best.*



privilege [prívəlidʒ] *n.*

A **privilege** is a special right given to only a certain person or group of people.

→ *Only the best employee had the* ***privilege*** *of parking in that spot.*



propel [prəpél] *v.*

To **propel** something means to push or move it somewhere.

→ *The strong wind* ***propelled*** *the leaf through the air and across the street.*



socialize [sóuʃəlàiz] *v.*

To **socialize** is to have a good time with people.

→ *I like to* ***socialize*** *with my classmates after school.*



suppress [səprés] *v.*

To **suppress** something means to prevent it from happening.

→ *She* ***suppressed*** *her urge to scream because she didn't want to be noticed.*



tram [træm] *n.*

A **tram** is a vehicle like a streetcar that runs on electricity above ground.

→ *I took the* ***tram*** *to Eighth Avenue.*



unsettle [ʌnsétl] *v.*

To **unsettle** someone means to make them anxious or worried.

→ *The dark clouds in the sky* ***unsettled*** *Beth.*



warp [wɔ:rp] *v.*

To **warp** means to become bent into the wrong shape.

→ *The woman put the clock above the fireplace, and the heat* ***warped*** *it.*

Exercise 1

Choose the one that is similar in meaning to the given word.

1. congested
a. normal b. crowded c. distinct d. hostile

2. exclusive
a. limited b. ancient c. inexpensive d. unruly

3. unsettle
a. bring b. intend c. increase d. worry

4. garment
a. clothing b. equipment c. criticism d. unplanned action

5. propel
a. avoid b. push c. capable d. toughen

Exercise 2

Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. The meeting of the citizens' group was <u>prevented from happening</u> by the police.

____

2. The warm weather had <u>changed</u> the ice sculptures into strange shapes.

____

3. Dad says drinking milk before going to bed helps with <u>a disorder that makes it hard to sleep</u>.

____

4. After I saw the scary movie, walking home in the darkness <u>upset</u> me.

____

5. After school, I'm <u>likely</u> to go visit my friend at her house.

____

6. Dylan believed it to be his <u>special right</u> to be treated as superior to all the others.

____

7. A gust of wind blew her scarf <u>over the edge of the boat</u> while she was sailing.

____

8. He didn't know what the proper <u>set of rules about being polite</u> was for returning a gift.

____

9. The train was full of <u>clothes</u> that were to be sold overseas.

____

10. The wax candle <u>twisted and formed a different shape</u> because it was left in the sun.

____

Exercise 3

Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

Word Bank

congested	exclusive	suppress	premium	etiquette
courier	socialize	obsessed	warp	tram

The club was very 1______________ and didn't have many members.
The members had to pay a 2______________ just to join.

My mother is 3______________ with making sure we impress our guests.
For example, she makes sure our 4______________ is perfect.

I stepped onto the 5______________ and couldn't find a seat right away.
Finally, I made my way through the 6______________ aisle and sat down.

Hannah worked as a 7______________ for an advertising company.
Between making deliveries, she liked to 8______________ with the employees.

The glue couldn't 9______________ the water from leaking from the pipes.
Since I didn't clean it up right away, it caused the wooden floor to 10______________.

Exercise 4

Write C if the italicized word is used correctly. Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

1. ____ Allie could always count on her *intuitive* powers to know where her cat was. That's why the cat never got lost.

2. ____ The weatherman said it was *liable* to rain over the entire weekend, so we decided to go for a picnic on Saturday.

3. ____ Jared couldn't stop *obsessing* about his grade. When his teacher returned his test, he forgot about it immediately.

4. ____ Maxine suffers from *insomnia*. She has seen several doctors, but none have helped her get any more sleep.

5. ____ Walter didn't know what to wear to the concert. All of his best *garments* needed to be washed.

Watch Out!

Kevin stepped off the **tram** and walked toward the ship, holding a package tightly in his hands. He had been hired as a **courier** for an important broker. All he needed to do was deliver a package to an office in New York City; the ship would take him there.

When he boarded, the ship was **congested** with people. As Kevin walked to his cabin, he saw the **exclusive** first-class section. Everybody inside was wearing fancy **garments**. He would have liked to **socialize** with the people inside, but it was against proper **etiquette**. People paid a **premium** for the **privilege** to ride in first-class.

Instead, he went to his cabin next to the **freight** section of the boat. His room smelled bad, and the floorboards were **warped** and **deformed** in some areas. He could also hear the motor humming as it waited to **propel** the ship forward. Suddenly, Kevin was **unsettled** by something, but he wasn't sure why.

He took a short walk on the ship's deck, but he still felt strange. That night, he suffered from **insomnia**—he couldn't **suppress** his **obsessing** over how strange he felt.

Kevin went back on deck. It was cold and dark outside. He looked **overboard**, but it seemed that everything was all right. "Just go back inside," he thought. Then Kevin saw it. A giant iceberg was sticking out of the ocean in the distance!

"Help!" he yelled.

People looked at him as if he was crazy, but he continued to shout until he saw the captain.

"There's an iceberg out there," Kevin said to him. "If the ship doesn't move, we're **liable** to crash," he said, pointing toward the iceberg.

The captain saw it and immediately instructed the crew to change the ship's direction. "Without your help, we would have definitely hit the iceberg. That would have been a terrible disaster!" he said to Kevin.

Kevin felt relieved. Now he knew to always trust his **intuitive** sense.



Reading Comprehension

PART A Mark each statement T for true or F for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. ____ Kevin took a taxi to the ship.

2. ____ In order to get the privilege to be in the exclusive section, one had to wear fancy garments.

3. ____ Kevin didn't socialize with the people in the exclusive section because it was too congested.

4. ____ Kevin could not sleep because he had insomnia.

5. ____ If Kevin hadn't seen the iceberg, the ship was liable to have crashed into it.

PART B Answer the questions.

1. Describe Kevin's room next to the freight section.

2. While he was on the ship, what could Kevin hear humming?

3. What did Kevin see when he looked overboard the first time?

4. What did the captain do when he heard the news about the iceberg?

5. What did Kevin learn at the end of the story?

UNIT 9

Word List



artery [á:rtəri] *n.*

An **artery** is a tube that takes blood from the heart to the rest of the body.

→ *Eating healthily keeps your* ***arteries*** *clean, so blood can flow with ease.*



deterioration [ditiəriəréiʃən] *n.*

Deterioration is the act of becoming worse.

→ *The lack of care led to the* ***deterioration*** *of the house.*



elusive [ilú:siv] *adj.*

If something or someone is **elusive**, they are hard to find.

→ *The* ***elusive*** *fish only came out at night.*



forage [fɔ́:ridʒ] *v.*

To **forage** means to look around for food.

→ *Many animals hide food in the fall since little can be* ***foraged*** *in winter.*



impede [impí:d] *v.*

To **impede** something means to keep it from moving or going forward.

→ *The barrier* ***impeded*** *our ability to get closer to the building.*



induce [indjú:s] *v.*

To **induce** something means to make it happen.

→ *Running without good shoes may* ***induce*** *leg pain.*



inseparable [insépərəbəl] *adj.*

If two things are **inseparable**, they can't be separated.

→ *Denise and Diana have been* ***inseparable*** *since they first met.*



invalid [invǽlid] *adj.*

If something is **invalid**, it is not correct.

→ *The way to winning debates is to avoid* ***invalid*** *arguments.*



magnify [mǽgnəfài] *v.*

To **magnify** something means to make it look bigger than it really is.

→ *Astronomers use telescopes to* ***magnify*** *far-away stars.*



mainstream [méinstrì:m] *n.*

The **mainstream** is a group of ideas that are considered normal and accepted.

→ *Before punk rock music became part of the* ***mainstream****, only a few people liked it.*



microbe [máikroub] *n.*

A **microbe** is a very small living thing that often makes people sick.

→ *The first step in curing a disease is finding the **microbe** that causes the disease.*



negligible [néglidʒəbəl] *adj.*

If something is **negligible**, it is extremely small and not important.

→ *The amount she owed was **negligible**. It was less than ten cents.*



paralysis [pərǽləsis] *n.*

Paralysis is the loss of the ability to move all or part of your body.

→ *His **paralysis** meant that he had to use a wheelchair to get around.*



pest [pest] *n.*

A **pest** is an animal or insect that hurts plants or food.

→ *Many farmers put up scarecrows to keep **pests** off of their corn.*



prevail [privéil] *v.*

To **prevail** means to be accepted or very common.

→ *Unfortunately, injustice still **prevails** in the country's court system.*



respiration [rèspəréiʃən] *n.*

Respiration is the act of breathing.

→ *Artificial **respiration** is the best thing to do if someone stops breathing.*



rupture [rʌ́ptʃəːr] *v.*

To **rupture** means to tear or burst open.

→ *Sarah put too much water into the balloon, and it **ruptured**.*



savage [sǽvidʒ] *adj.*

If something or someone is **savage**, they are very violent or cruel.

→ *Wild animals are very **savage** when defending their babies.*



stun [stʌn] *v.*

To **stun** someone means to make them unable to speak due to surprise or shock.

→ *Tim fell off the swing and was too **stunned** to cry.*



susceptible [səséptəbəl] *adj.*

If one is **susceptible** to something like disease, they are easily harmed by it.

→ *Not eating enough vegetables makes you more **susceptible** to getting sick.*

Exercise 1

Choose the one that is similar in meaning to the given word.

1. microbe
a. germ b. type c. liquid d. difficulty

2. respiration
a. living b. sleeping c. breathing d. moving

3. artery
a. vein b. area c. medication d. tube

4. pest
a. bug b. food c. toy d. victim

5. induce
a. take out b. cause c. stop d. chase

6. invalid
a. hurt b. unproven c. critical d. untrue

7. rupture
a. burst b. reach c. sting d. bother

8. forage
a. plant b. cook c. search d. hide

9. stun
a. shock b. injure c. threaten d. attack

10. susceptible
a. helpful b. at risk c. informative d. suffering

Exercise 2

Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. The old house was full of insects that cause harm.

____

2. My brother-in-law always tries to enlarge small problems so that they seem much greater than they really are.

____

3. Mr. Robinson owned a violent dog that terrified all the children in the neighborhood.

____

4. If you eat spicy food at night, it will lead to heartburn.

____

5. His tubes that carry blood are clogged.

____

Exercise 3

Choose the one that is opposite in meaning to the given word.

1. impede
   a. allow b. start c. anger d. heal
2. elusive
   a. available b. under c. venomous d. shy
3. paralysis
   a. illness b. mobility c. problems d. doctor
4. mainstream
   a. uncommon b. untested c. scientific d. wild
5. negligible
   a. cared for b. reasonable c. important d. unexpected
6. magnify
   a. release b. check c. save d. shrink
7. prevail
   a. conquer b. fail c. take d. feel
8. deterioration
   a. improvement b. back-up c. function d. loss
9. savage
   a. hungry b. cruel c. gentle d. unwilling
10. inseparable
    a. protective b. dividable c. kind d. resigned

Exercise 4

Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

Word Bank

elusive	mainstream	paralysis	pests	microbes
stunned	susceptible	deterioration	forage	impede

The movie's unusual topic might 1_____________ its popularity.
Most 2_____________ movies don't deal with strange themes.

The 3_____________ fox finally came out of its den.
It planned to 4_____________ for food before winter.

Rats are 5_____________ that are found all over the world.
They carry 6_____________ that can make people very sick.

Mr. Garson was 7_____________ by the bright light.
His shock caused a momentary 8_____________ that kept him from moving.

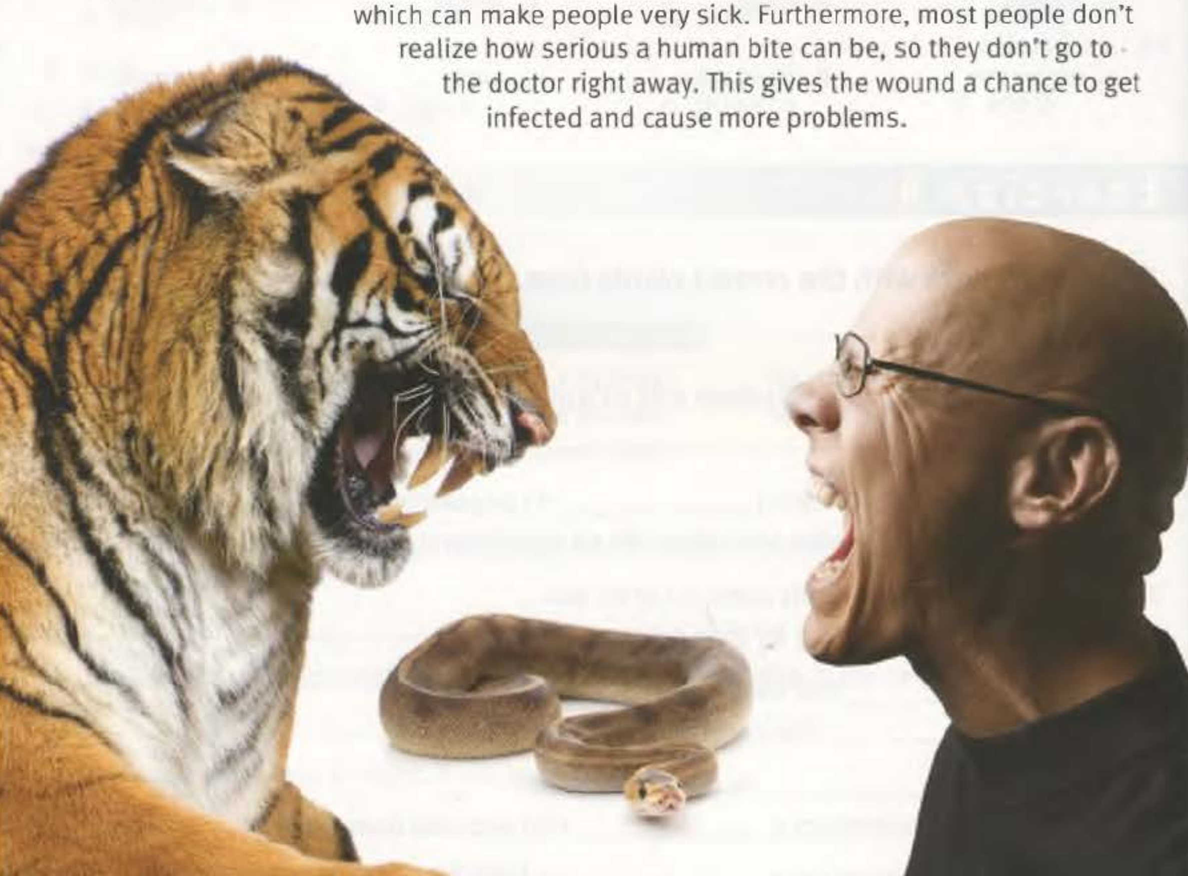
Mrs. Draper's old age made her 9_____________ to some illnesses.
Doctors told her that the 10_____________ of her health could be avoided.

Dangerous Bites

There are many animals with dangerous bites in the world, but which one is the worst? Some would say that the **elusive** short-tailed mamushi has the worst bite. The snake only goes into homes to chase **pests** such as mice. Otherwise, it stays in the fields, where it's dangerous to people who **forage** for food there. If someone **stuns** it by accidentally stepping on it, it bites to protect itself. At first, the effects of the bite may seem **negligible** because it doesn't cause a lot of bleeding. However, after a few moments, the venom **induces paralysis** in the area where the individual was bitten. Furthermore, the venom can also **impede respiration**. If the person doesn't go to the doctor, they are **susceptible** to kidney **deterioration**.

Others would argue that tigers have the worst bite. Mother tigers are **inseparable** from their babies and seem to be the gentlest creatures when they are around their young. However, if the babies are threatened, the mother tiger's **savage** nature **prevails**. With strong jaws and the ability to move quickly, the tiger can kill someone with one bite. That's because it always tries to bite an important **artery** when it attacks. If the artery is **ruptured**, the victim will bleed to death.

In the **mainstream**, animal bites are seen as the most dangerous. But some scientists think this idea is **invalid**. In fact, the most dangerous bite might be the human bite. When scientists **magnified** the contents in human saliva, they found about three hundred different **microbes** in it. A human bite can be dangerous if the bacteria enters the body through a cut, which can make people very sick. Furthermore, most people don't realize how serious a human bite can be, so they don't go to the doctor right away. This gives the wound a chance to get infected and cause more problems.



Reading Comprehension

PART A Mark each statement T for true or F for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. ____ The elusive mamushi attacks humans if it is bothered by pests in houses.

___

2. ____ The consequences of a mamushi bite are negligible.

___

3. ____ Mother tigers are inseparable from their babies.

___

4. ____ When tigers attack, they try to rupture an important artery.

___

5. ____ Scientists think that the mainstream idea that human bites are the most dangerous is invalid.

___

PART B Answer the questions.

1. What group of people is at risk for mamushi bites?

___

___

2. What are the effects of a mamushi bite?

___

___

3. When does a tiger's savage nature prevail?

___

___

4. What did scientists find when they magnified human saliva?

___

___

5. Why do human bites often become infected?

___

___

UNIT 10

Word List



accumulate [əkjúːmjəlèit] *v.*

To **accumulate** something is to collect a lot of it over time.

→ *The mail **accumulated** in their mailbox while they were on vacation.*



aerial [ɛəriəl] *adj.*

When something is **aerial**, it relates to being in the air or flying.

→ *The **aerial** photographer took pictures from the air balloon.*



apparatus [æpərǽitəs] *n.*

An **apparatus** is a device used for a particular purpose.

→ *The campers had an **apparatus** that showed them their exact location.*



avalanche [ǽvəlæntʃ] *n.*

An **avalanche** is a large amount of snow, ice, and rock falling off a mountain.

→ *The **avalanche** destroyed the mountain village.*



consistency [kənsístənsi] *n.*

Consistency is the state of always behaving in the same way.

→ *Her **consistency** in archery meant that our team had a chance to win.*



convection [kənvékʃən] *n.*

Convection is the flow of hot air through gas or liquid.

→ *The weather changed because of **convection** in the atmosphere.*



discharge [distʃɑ́ːrdʒ] *v.*

To **discharge** someone is to allow them to leave from a place, usually a hospital

→ *I was **discharged** from the hospital after three days.*



intact [intǽkt] *adj.*

When something is **intact**, it is complete and not damaged.

→ *Despite being over ten years old, my father's model ship is still **intact**.*



mortal [mɔ́ːrtl] *adj.*

When a person is **mortal**, they cannot live forever.

→ *All people are **mortal**.*



omen [óumən] *n.*

An **omen** is a sign of what will happen in the future.

→ *He thought that seeing a black cat in the street was an **omen** of bad luck.*



overcast [óuvərkæ̀st] *adj.*

When the sky is **overcast**, it is full of clouds and is not sunny.

→ *The sky was **overcast** in the morning, but by noon it was bright again.*



poignant [pɔ́injənt] *adj.*

When something is **poignant**, it causes a very strong feeling of sadness.

→ *The girls cried at the end of the **poignant** movie.*



ranger [réindʒəːr] *n.*

A **ranger** is a person who protects the forest or parks.

→ *Peter wanted to be a **ranger** because he liked spending time outside.*



rubble [rʌ́bəl] *n.*

Rubble is piles of broken stone and wood created after a building is destroyed.

→ *There was **rubble** all over the city after the earthquake.*



seclude [siklúːd] *v.*

To **seclude** someone means to keep them away from other people.

→ *She was **secluded** on an island for over a year.*



sideways [sáidwèiz] *adv.*

If something moves **sideways**, then it moves to or from the side.

→ *Jim turned **sideways** in order to slow down and stop his snowboard.*



sob [sɑb] *v.*

To **sob** is to cry loudly.

→ *I **sobbed** when my youngest daughter got married.*



sober [sóubəːr] *adj.*

When something or someone is **sober**, they are serious and calm.

→ *After the funeral, everybody felt very **sober**.*



speck [spek] *n.*

A **speck** is a very small mark or amount.

→ *A **speck** of blood appeared where the mosquito bit him.*



upbringing [ʌ́pbrìŋiŋ] *n.*

An **upbringing** is the way that someone is taught to behave by their parents.

→ *He had a strict **upbringing** and was never allowed to watch television.*

Exercise 1

Choose the one that is similar in meaning to the given word.

1. omen
   a. sign b. storm c. accident d. item
2. apparatus
   a. method b. idea c. device d. name
3. convection
   a. weather b. belief c. heat flow d. movement
4. sob
   a. watch b. serve c. wait d. cry
5. seclude
   a. study b. repair c. hide d. purchase
6. ranger
   a. forest worker b. police c. lumberjack d. guard
7. avalanche
   a. landslide b. snowstorm c. disaster d. believable
8. accumulate
   a. impressive b. winning c. collect d. wave
9. rubble
   a. boards b. dirt c. ruins d. ice
10. upbringing
    a. background b. routine c. schedule d. experience

Exercise 2

Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. The accident wasn't serious, and Ernest was released from the hospital quickly.

   ____

2. My grandfather says that if you have itchy hands, it's a(n) sign that you'll receive money soon.

   ____

3. The book's emotional descriptions taught me that war brings sadness to everyone.

   ____

4. The photograph was perfect except for a tiny mark on the corner.

   ____

5. The child cried loudly because his mother wouldn't buy him a toy he wanted.

   ____

Exercise 3

Choose the one that is opposite in meaning to the given word.

1. overcast
   a. warm b. bright c. morning d. apparent
2. consistency
   a. irregularity b. delicacy c. loyalty d. intelligence
3. poignant
   a. gloomy b. supportive c. thoughtful d. unemotional
4. intact
   a. alive b. broken c. aged d. tired
5. mortal
   a. natural b. content c. deadly d. everlasting
6. speck
   a. huge b. fragment c. far d. clear
7. sober
   a. drunk b. caring c. calm d. ready
8. discharge
   a. cure b. imprison c. pay d. arrive
9. aerial
   a. from ground b. technology c. emergency d. safety
10. sideways
   a. quickly b. forward c. again d. safely

Exercise 4

Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

Word Bank

aerial	accumulated	sober	rubble	intact
overcast	avalanche	sideways	ranger	mortal

Before the storm, it was very windy and 1____________ outside.
When it began to snow, it quickly 2____________ on the roof.

The old wall fell over 3____________ and broke to pieces.
Afterwards, nothing was left but some 4____________.

The photograph, though old, was still 5____________.
It showed my father in his forest 6____________ uniform.

After the 7____________, much of the town was destroyed by snow.
8____________ photographs showed that only a few houses remained.

It was a very 9____________ moment for him when his wife passed away.
He truly realized that people are 10____________.

The Avalanche

Randy was a forest **ranger**. Because of his job, he was **secluded** in a cabin in the wilderness.

One day, the radio reported, **"Convection** in the atmosphere is causing a lot of clouds to form. A serious storm . . ." Suddenly, the radio went silent. The signal was lost.

He went outside and looked at the **overcast** sky. Anybody else would have taken the dark sky as an **omen** of a very bad storm, but not Randy. His **upbringing** had taught him **consistency**. He had done this job for years, and nothing could stop him. Besides, he thought nothing could hurt him.

Today, he had a very important task to do. The snow was starting to pile up high on the mountain. If too much **accumulated**, it could cause an **avalanche**. But Randy had an **apparatus** to get rid of the snow. It used dynamite to shake the snow and make the top layer of snow come down.

As the snow started falling, he thought about returning to the office until the storm stopped, but he decided not to. Suddenly, he heard a loud noise behind him. It was an avalanche! He started to run, but within seconds, he was knocked **sideways** and buried by the snow and **rubble** from an old cabin that had been destroyed. An **aerial** rescue team came quickly. Randy was just a **speck** amongst the great pile of snow, but the team found him thanks to his brightly colored jacket. They quickly took him to a hospital.

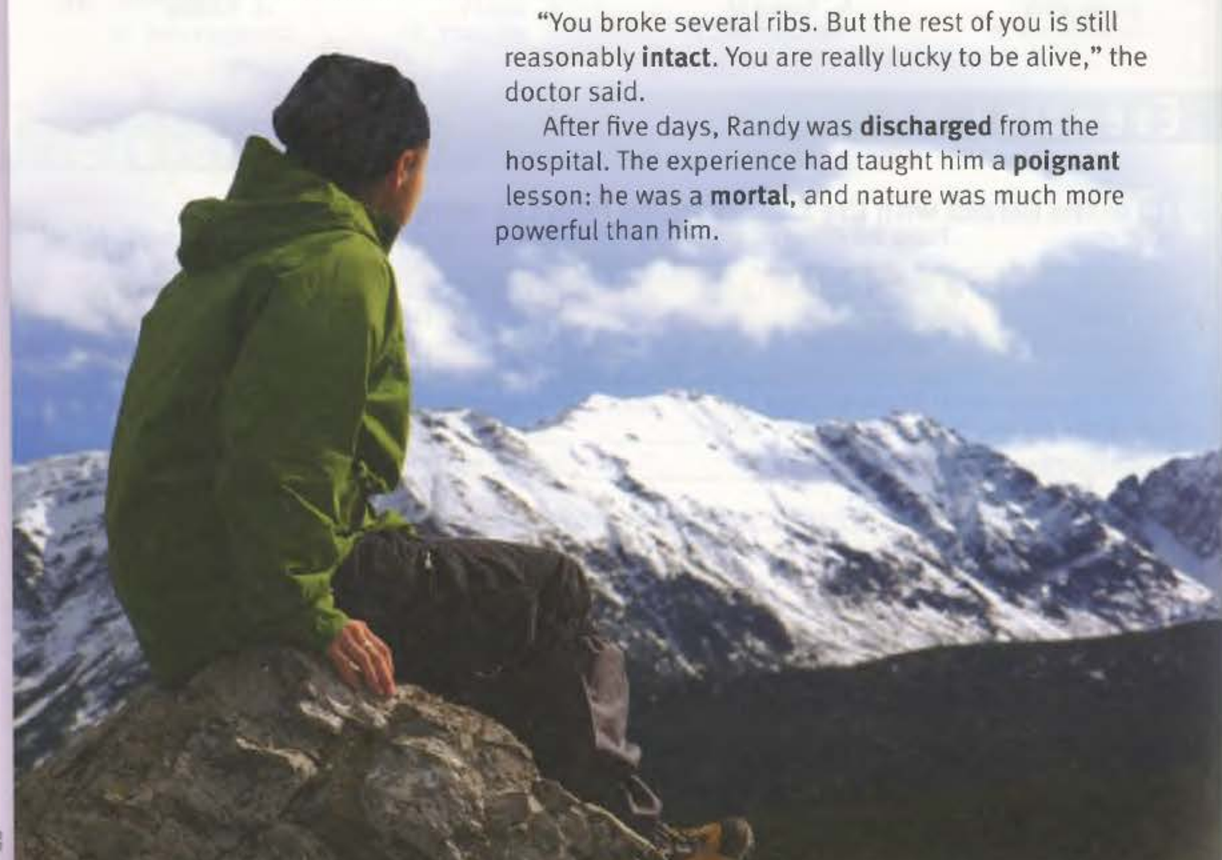
After a few hours, Randy woke up in the hospital. He looked at the **sober** faces of the doctors and saw his wife **sobbing**.

"What's wrong?" he asked. He didn't remember what had happened.

"You were almost killed!" his wife said.

"You broke several ribs. But the rest of you is still reasonably **intact**. You are really lucky to be alive," the doctor said.

After five days, Randy was **discharged** from the hospital. The experience had taught him a **poignant** lesson: he was a **mortal**, and nature was much more powerful than him.



Reading Comprehension

PART A Mark each statement T for true or F for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. ____ The avalanche was caused by convection in the atmosphere.

2. ____ Randy's job as a ranger had taught him consistency.

3. ____ Randy had an apparatus that moved snow sideways to help avoid avalanches.

4. ____ Randy was seen by the aerial rescue team thanks to his brightly colored jacket.

5. ____ According to the doctor, Randy was lucky to be alive after the avalanche.

PART B Answer the questions.

1. What was the overcast sky an omen of?

2. What did Randy see when he woke up after the avalanche?

3. Why was Randy secluded in the wilderness?

4. How long was it before Randy was discharged from the hospital?

5. What poignant lesson did Randy learn from his experience?

UNIT 11

Word List





advocate [ǽdvəkèit] *v.*

To **advocate** a plan or idea is to support or suggest it in public.

→ *The group **advocated** increased spending on education and schools.*



authorize [ɔ́:θəràiz] *v.*

To **authorize** something means to give permission for it.

→ *The mayor **authorized** the construction of a new statue in the park.*



civilian [sivíljən] *n.*

A **civilian** is someone who is not in the military.

→ *It was Todd's job to keep **civilians** from entering the army facility.*



commodity [kəmɑ́dəti] *n.*

A **commodity** is something that can be bought or sold.

→ *Fran's uncle made most of his money trading **commodities**.*



conquest [kɑ́ŋkwest] *n.*

A **conquest** is an event by which one country takes over another country.

→ *After the **conquest**, the people of the small city had no freedom.*



disclose [disklóuz] *v.*

To **disclose** something means to tell it to someone else.

→ *John came home late, so he had to **disclose** his activities to his wife.*



dynamics [dainǽmiks] *n.*

The **dynamics** of a situation are the way that parts of it affect each other.

→ *A good psychologist needs to know a lot about the **dynamics** of brain disorders.*



enroll [enróul] *v.*

To **enroll** in something is to put one's name on a list as a member of a group.

→ *The students had to **enroll** in the class one semester in advance.*



envious [énviəs] *adj.*

When someone is **envious**, they want something that another person has.

→ *They were **envious** of their neighbor's front yard.*



euphoria [ju:fɔ́:riə] *n.*

Euphoria is a feeling of extreme happiness.

→ *The athlete felt **euphoria** after he won the important game.*



festive [féstiv] *adj.*

When something is **festive**, it is happy and related to a party or celebration.
→ *Dean's favorite part of Christmas is the **festive** clothing that people wear.*



jolly [dʒáli] *adj.*

When someone is **jolly**, they are cheerful and happy.
→ *My grandmother's **jolly** attitude always made me smile.*



lentil [léntil] *n.*

Lentils are very small beans that people cook and eat.
→ *Danni made her special soup with **lentils** when her husband was sick.*



marshal [mάːrʃəl] *v.*

To **marshal** a group means to assemble them in order.
→ *The students were **marshaled** outside and put into groups.*



morale [mourǽl] *n.*

Morale is the amount of hope that people have during a difficult situation.
→ *To improve our family's **morale**, mom suggested going on a picnic.*



prophecy [prάfəsi] *n.*

A **prophecy** is a prediction about what will happen in the future.
→ *Some people believe that **prophecies** are actually true.*



sage [seidʒ] *n.*

A **sage** is someone who is very wise.
→ *Hal always visited the local **sage** for help with love.*



senate [sénət] *n.*

A **senate** is a part of the government in some countries.
→ *Everybody liked Caroline and chose her to speak for them in the **senate**.*



sentiment [séntəmənt] *n.*

A **sentiment** is an opinion based on your feelings.
→ *Tess told everyone at the table her **sentiments** about eating meat.*



unrest [ʌnrést] *n.*

Unrest is a state of anger about something among the people in a place.
→ *High taxes caused much of the **unrest** that led to the Revolutionary War.*

Exercise 1

Choose the answer that best fits the question.

1. Who is a person with the power to authorize a war?
a. A teacher b. A guard c. A chef d. A president

2. Which of the following might give you euphoria?
a. Winning a great prize b. Falling off your bike
c. Having your jacket stolen d. Cutting your finger

3. What best describes a sage?
a. Alert b. Intelligent c. Heavy d. Unreliable

4. Which of the following is a valuable commodity?
a. Oil b. Mountains c. Rainwater d. Grass

5. What might cause unrest at a school?
a. Students receiving lunch for free b. Students getting rewarded for good grades
c. Students having daily tests d. Students being told to go home early

Exercise 2

Choose the one that is opposite in meaning to the given word.

1. authorize
a. make easy b. reinforce c. declare d. reject

2. conquest
a. combination b. liberation c. eliminate d. shortage

3. disclose
a. conceal b. support c. dry out d. show as guilty

4. euphoria
a. measurement b. suggestion c. depression d. untruthfulness

5. unrest
a. no planning b. peace c. early stage d. generosity

6. sage
a. fool b. stubborn c. gloomy d. praiseworthy

7. civilian
a. traditionalist b. salesman c. preacher d. soldier

8. festive
a. honest b. penniless c. unhappy d. unchanging

9. enroll
a. quit b. imply c. enlist d. make better

10. advocate
a. fallen b. sinner c. antisocial d. oppose

Exercise 3

Choose the one that is similar in meaning to the given word.

1. lentil
   a. prize b. bean c. nut d. coin
2. envious
   a. awkward b. sensible c. jealous d. cowardly
3. commodity
   a. product b. inactivity c. genius d. act of scolding
4. dynamics
   a. angry speech b. edge of c. aspects d. enthusiasm
5. prophecy
   a. comes before b. prediction c. true story d. large amount
6. morale
   a. goodness b. confidence c. sympathy d. temperature
7. marshal
   a. assemble b. promise c. attempt d. contain
8. jolly
   a. inspiring b. appealing c. merry d. rational
9. senate
   a. nice feeling b. aspiration c. school d. government
10. sentiment
    a. confidence b. effort c. acceptance d. opinion

Exercise 4

Write C if the italicized word is used correctly. Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

1. ____ Janice's dad was a part of the *senate*. He fixed cars all day.
2. ____ Damon read about the Roman *conquest* of northern Africa. He was amazed by all the places that the Romans took over.
3. ____ The teacher understood the *dynamics* between instructors and students in the classroom.
4. ____ Mariah *enrolled* the clothes and put them in her drawer.
5. ____ Sheldon was a vegetarian. He *advocated* for people not to eat meat.

The Lydian King

King Croesus was once one of the richest kings in the world. He ruled over Lydia, an ancient empire located near modern-day Turkey and controlled a valuable **commodity**: gold. Many people were very **envious** of him.

One day, a messenger **disclosed** some interesting news: political **unrest** in Persia had weakened the empire. Before then, the Persians had taken over many countries. Many leaders were scared of the Persian **conquest**. But King Croesus understood the **dynamics** of war better than most. He decided that it would be a good time to try to beat the Persians while they were weak.

He **advocated** starting war, but nobody shared his **sentiment**. Then he asked a wise member of the **senate** who was visiting from Athens. The **sage** didn't say whether he should attack the Persians or not. He only warned him that his good luck wouldn't last.

Finally, King Croesus sent a messenger to visit the Oracle, a special lady who could see the future. The messenger gave the Oracle jugs of wine and baskets of **lentils** in order to make her happy.

When the messenger came back, he was in a **festive** mood.

"What was the Oracle's **prophecy**?" asked King Croesus.

The **jolly** messenger responded, "She said that if you attack Persia, you will destroy a great empire."

The news filled Croesus with **euphoria**. After hearing the Oracle's prophecy, many **civilians** **enrolled** in the Lydian army. The king **marshaled** his troops and prepared them for a war with Persia. Their **morale** was high because they were sure they would win. Soon, King Croesus **authorized** an attack against the Persians.

However, the Persian army was still very strong. After a few months of fighting, it was obvious that the Oracle's prophecy had come true: by attacking the Persians, King Croesus had destroyed a great empire—his own! King Croesus should have considered the advice more carefully.



Reading Comprehension

PART A Mark each statement T for true or F for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. ____ People were envious of King Croesus because he understood the dynamics of war better than anybody else.

____

2. ____ The messenger disclosed that the Persians were in a state of unrest.

____

3. ____ The sage man from the senate was the only one that shared the king's sentiment.

____

4. ____ The messenger gave the Oracle jugs of wine and baskets of lentils to make her happy.

____

5. ____ The Oracle's prophecy was that the Lydian conquest of Persia would be successful.

____

PART B Answer the questions.

1. Why did King Croesus advocate war against the Persians?

____

____

2. Why was the messenger in a festive and jolly mood when he returned from seeing the Oracle?

____

____

3. How did King Croesus feel after he heard the Oracle's prophecy?

____

____

4. How did the civilians who enrolled and were marshaled in the Lydian army feel about the war?

____

____

5. What did King Croesus learn from the experience?

____

____

UNIT 12



Word List



adorn [ədɔ́:rn] *v.*

To **adorn** something means to make it more beautiful by decorating it.

→ *Small glass beads* ***adorned*** *the vase.*



bliss [blis] *n.*

Bliss is a state of complete happiness.

→ *Every time he sees his girlfriend, he feels a sense of* ***bliss****.*



butler [bʌ́tlər] *n.*

A **butler** is the most important male servant in a wealthy house.

→ *Whenever he needed something, he rang a bell, and the* ***butler*** *appeared.*



cramp [kræmp] *n.*

A **cramp** is a strong pain caused by a muscle after a lot of physical use.

→ *After the marathon, Jenny got a terrible* ***cramp*** *in her calf muscle.*



dilapidated [dilǽpədeitid] *adj.*

When a building is **dilapidated,** it is old and in bad condition.

→ *Paint peeled off of the old* ***dilapidated*** *apartment building.*



evoke [ivóuk] *v.*

To **evoke** a memory or emotion means to make it occur.

→ *The picture* ***evoked*** *memories of when grandmother was a girl.*



farewell [fɛ̀ərwél] *n.*

A **farewell** is an instance of saying goodbye or a way to say it.

→ *She got on the plane after we said our* ***farewells****.*



faucet [fɔ́:sit] *n.*

A **faucet** is a device that controls the flow of a liquid or gas.

→ *Turn off the* ***faucet*** *when you are done brushing your teeth.*



filth [filθ] *n.*

Filth is a large amount of dirt or dirty things that disgust you.

→ *There was tons of* ***filth*** *and trash on the shore of the river.*



flaw [flɔ:] *n.*

A **flaw** is a mistake in something that causes it to be less effective or correct.

→ *We discovered a major* ***flaw*** *in the metal chain.*



grin [grin] *v.*

To **grin** means to smile broadly.

→ *That joke makes me **grin** every time I hear it.*



housekeeping [háuski:piŋ] *n.*

Housekeeping is the maintenance of a house or an establishment like a hotel.

→ ***Housekeeping** is not much fun, but it has to be done.*



mound [maund] *n.*

A **mound** of something is a large pile of it.

→ *There was a **mound** of clothes on the messy teenager's floor.*



numb [nʌm] *adj.*

When a body part is **numb**, it does not have any feeling.

→ *After holding my hand under the icy water, my fingers went **numb**.*



reckless [réklis] *adj.*

When people are **reckless**, they act in an unsafe way.

→ *The **reckless** driver posed a threat to everyone else on the road.*



slate [sleit] *n.*

Slate is a dark grey rock that can easily be split into layers.

→ *The roof of the church was made of **slate**.*



stool [stu:l] *n.*

A **stool** is a seat with legs but no support for a person's arms and back.

→ *I don't find **stools** very comfortable to sit on.*



testament [téstəmənt] *n.*

A **testament** to something shows that it exists or is true.

→ *The beautiful performance was a **testament** to the singer's natural talents.*



timber [timbəːr] *n.*

Timber is wood that is used for building houses and making furniture.

→ *Trees in this area are grown specifically to be used for **timber**.*



valve [vælv] *n.*

A **valve** is a device attached to a pipe that controls the flow of liquid or air.

→ *The mechanic removed the dirt to clear the engine **valve**.*

Exercise 1

Choose the one that is similar in meaning to the given word.

1. reckless
   a. impressive   b. careless   c. fake   d. colorful
2. flaw
   a. loss   b. injury   c. mistake   d. relative
3. farewell
   a. goodbye   b. maybe   c. instead   d. with luck
4. filth
   a. ice   b. dirt   c. tear   d. track
5. bliss
   a. boldness   b. comfort   c. greatness   d. happiness

Exercise 2

Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. The large pile of dirt covered most of the backyard.

   ____

2. Please call for the most important male servant.

   ____

3. I don't think we have enough wood used for building furniture to complete the project.

   ____

4. The playful puppy made the baby smile broadly.

   ____

5. We'll have to install a new device that attaches to a tube to control the flow of liquid.

   ____

6. I got a small muscle pain in my leg after having a long workout at the gym.

   ____

7. To reach the TV, the young girl stood on the seat with legs but no arm support.

   ____

8. A high examination score is a proof of the existence of good studying skills.

   ____

9. The man became worried when his arm was without feeling.

   ____

10. He was hired to repair the house that had become old and in bad condition.

   ____

Exercise 3

Write C if the italicized word is used correctly. Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

1. ____ The scientist's theory was full of *flaws*. There was no way it could work.

2. ____ The *butler* catered to the old man's every need.

3. ____ I hope we do not have to say *farewells* to the bus to school.

4. ____ The teacher was proud of the *filth* her students achieved in class.

5. ____ After the initial pain of dropping the hammer on my toe, it went *numb*.

6. ____ He was not looking forward to cleaning the huge *mound* of dirty dishes in the sink.

7. ____ The scared child felt *bliss* and cried for his mother.

8. ____ Huge stained-glass windows *adorn* the new church.

9. ____ Fossil evidence is a *testament* to the immense size of dinosaurs.

10. ____ The *reckless* climber took every precaution to insure a safe climb.

11. ____ The girl's jump rope has a *cramp* in it.

12. ____ The weather report says *slate* will fall for the next three days.

13. ____ My entire family helps with *housekeeping*. I sweep the floor, and my brother dusts.

14. ____ The mother *grinned* when her child scored the winning run in the baseball game.

15. ____ The *timber* was a nice addition to our breakfast meal.

16. ____ He took off his shoes and leaned back into the comfortable *stool*.

17. ____ Adjust the *valve* to insure proper airflow.

18. ____ The *dilapidated* fire truck was a beautiful site.

19. ____ The movie was great because it *evoked* strong feelings in viewers.

20. ____ You can get hot or cold water from this *faucet*.

The Butler

Greta was an elderly lady who lived alone in a huge, **dilapidated** mansion. The mansion was in terrible condition. It was covered with **filth**, and most of the furniture was broken. Plus, the kitchen sink leaked water all over the floor. Greta was too old to do **housekeeping** and repairs herself, so she hired a **butler** named Gordon.

Gordon was a young, muscular man. His muscles were a **testament** to his strong work ethic. He believed that if he worked hard, great things would happen for him. On his first day, he worked for hours cleaning and making repairs. He swept up **mounds** of dirt. He tightened the **valve** underneath the kitchen **faucet** to stop the leak. He even bought **timber** to build new **stools** for the kitchen. He worked so hard that his fingers went **numb**, and he got **cramps** in his shoulders.

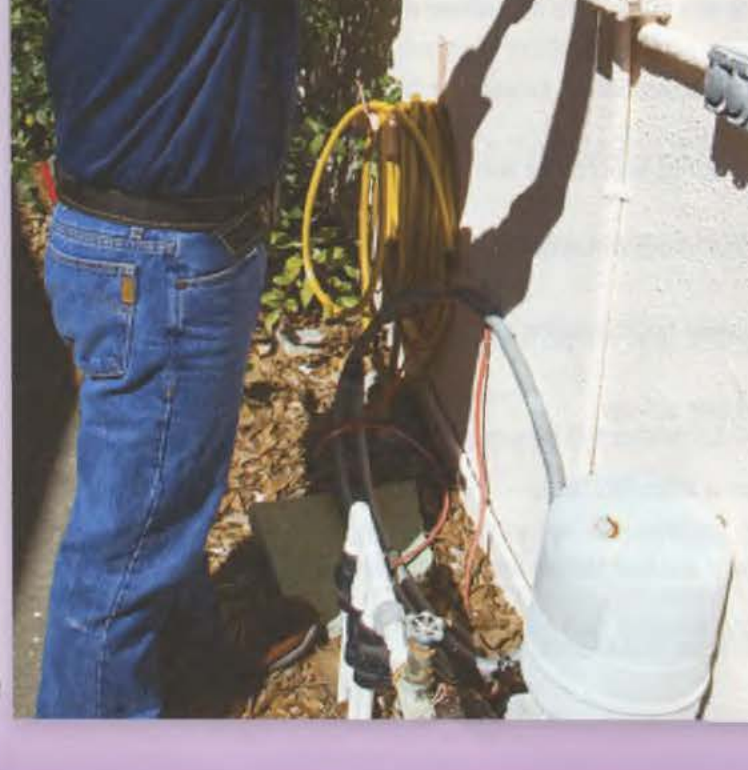
Gordon worked hard every day. Even when tasks were boring, he was never **reckless**. He made sure there were no **flaws** in his work. Gordon was worried, however, that Greta wasn't pleased. She never expressed thanks or said that he did a good job. The lack of appreciation **evoked** unhappy feelings in Gordon. He even thought about quitting. But he decided the right thing to do was to keep working hard.

One day, while Gordon was sweeping, Greta said, "Gordon! I have a surprise for you!" He went to Greta's room and saw a beautiful **slate** statue. It looked just like him! It was **adorned** with a banner that read: "Welcome home."

Greta said, "You've made this ugly old mansion look new again. I'm so thankful for your hard work that I want you to have it. I'll move into a smaller house."

He **grinned** and gave Greta a big hug. He said, "I'm in **bliss**! My hard work really paid off!"

The two said their **farewells**, and Gordon spent the afternoon admiring his beautiful new home.



Reading Comprehension

PART A Mark each statement T for true or F for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. ____ The dilapidated mansion was covered in filth.

2. ____ Gordon's muscles were a testament to his flaws.

3. ____ Gordon was never reckless even when tasks were boring.

4. ____ The mound of dirt evoked unhappy feelings in Gordon.

5. ____ Gordon tightened the valve under the kitchen faucet and bought timber to build stools.

PART B Answer the questions.

1. Why did Greta hire a butler to do the housekeeping and repairs?

2. Why did Gordon's shoulders get cramps and his fingers become numb?

3. What was written on the banner that adorned the slate statue?

4. What did Gordon say when he grinned and felt bliss?

5. What happened after Greta and Gordon said their farewells?

UNIT 13

Word List



certify [sə́:rtəfài] *v.*

To **certify** something means to confirm that its results are true.

→ *The photograph on her passport **certified** that she was indeed Jolene Sawyer.*



collaborate [kəlǽbərèit] *v.*

To **collaborate** means to work together on something.

→ *When they **collaborated**, they managed to finish their chores early.*



compile [kəmpáil] *v.*

To **compile** things means to collect a variety of them into a group.

→ *She **compiled** a list of people who she wanted to attend her birthday party.*



counteract [kàuntərǽkt] *v.*

To **counteract** something means to act against it in order to reduce or stop it.

→ *Medicine is supposed to **counteract** illnesses.*



curb [kə:rb] *v.*

To **curb** something means to prevent it from happening or increasing.

→ *She **curbed** her anger by listening to a relaxing song.*



diagnose [dáiəgnòus] *v.*

To **diagnose** someone means to identify the medical condition they have.

→ *Several of the children were **diagnosed** with the flu.*



enact [inǽkt] *v.*

To **enact** something means to make it into a law.

→ *The council **enacted** a law that would only allow buses to drive downtown.*



federation [fèdəréiʃən] *n.*

A **federation** is a group of states or businesses working for a common cause.

→ *The United Nations is a **federation** designed to prevent war, disease, and famine.*



gross [grous] *adj.*

If something is **gross**, then it is disgusting.

→ *The food was so **gross** that the dog couldn't eat it without feeling sick.*



humane [hju:méin] *adj.*

If something is **humane**, then it is good and kind.

→ *Helping build homes for poor people is very **humane**.*



intolerable [intɑ́lərəbəl] *adj.*

If something is **intolerable**, then it is so bad that people cannot bear it.

→ *The weather was so **intolerable** that I had to put on my warmest clothes.*



needy [ni:di] *adj.*

If someone is **needy**, they are very poor.

→ *After he lost his job, he became very **needy**.*



onset [ɑ́nsèt] *n.*

The **onset** of something unpleasant is the beginning of it.

→ *At the **onset** of the battle, the enemy wasn't prepared for such a large attack.*



pledge [pledʒ] *v.*

To **pledge** means to make a promise to do something.

→ *Her mother **pledged** that she would find her daughter's lost kitten.*



prohibit [prouhibit] *v.*

To **prohibit** something means to not allow it.

→ *She **prohibited** the students from speaking until their work was done.*



rash [ræʃ] *n.*

A **rash** is an infected area of the skin with redness, bumps, itching, or dryness.

→ *The new perfume left a horrible **rash** on my skin.*



render [rendər] *v.*

To **render** something means to make it become something else.

→ *His report was **rendered** unimportant by the release of new information.*



smallpox [smɔ́:lpɑ̀ks] *n.*

Smallpox is a disease that causes tiny bumps on the skin and high fevers.

→ *When she saw the tiny bumps, she thought her son might have **smallpox**.*



transmit [trænsmit] *v.*

To **transmit** something means to pass it from one person or place to another.

→ *The radio tower **transmits** a signal to all the radios in a 20-kilometer radius.*



vow [vau] *v.*

To **vow** means to make a promise to do something.

→ *Before they are allowed to work, all senators must **vow** to never accept bribes.*

Exercise 1

Choose the one that is similar in meaning to the given word.

1. federation
   a. motion b. union c. suction d. tension
2. render
   a. stop b. tear c. rent d. make
3. smallpox
   a. disease b. match c. arrive d. hide
4. curb
   a. drain b. excuse c. prevent d. breathe
5. diagnose
   a. smell b. continue c. extend d. identify
6. certify
   a. apply b. reduce c. confirm d. listen
7. rash
   a. pants b. bumps c. lists d. pies
8. needy
   a. poor b. sweet c. moist d. short
9. onset
   a. fork b. show c. light d. start
10. collaborate
    a. cooperate b. estimate c. understand d. determine

Exercise 2

Choose the one that is opposite in meaning to the given word.

1. enact
   a. open b. travel c. cancel d. recline
2. intolerable
   a. chewable b. washable c. bearable d. honorable
3. pledge
   a. lie b. write c. throw d. fall
4. counteract
   a. pretend b. arrange c. support d. repair
5. vow
   a. command b. gather c. elect d. deceive
6. prohibit
   a. examine b. undo c. allow d. chew
7. transmit
   a. ride b. hold c. dig d. burn
8. gross
   a. little b. similar c. powerful d. pretty
9. compile
   a. tower b. scatter c. mound d. dinner
10. humane
    a. hairy b. kind c. close d. cruel

Exercise 3

Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. The new law will make the schools less effective at teaching certain subjects.

   ____

2. Some countries have a larger population of poor citizens than other countries do.

   ____

3. The teachers collected the names of all the students who passed the test in her book.

   ____

4. If you touch that plant, you might get a sore and infected area of skin that itches badly.

   ____

5. The doctor identified her illness as being only a mild stomach flu.

   ____

6. I don't like those kinds of movies because they have scenes that are really disgusting.

   ____

7. Many diseases are passed from one person to another when they shake hands.

   ____

8. The companies agreed that it would be cheaper to ship the fruit if they formed a group.

   ____

9. Her treatment of the patients was good and kind, and they seemed to heal much faster.

   ____

10. The two artists decided to work together on their next series of sculptures.

    ____

The End of Smallpox

Smallpox was once the most deadly disease in the world. During the 1800s, more than 20 million people got the disease every year. Of those, nearly half died. At the **onset** of smallpox, people suffered from high fevers, headaches, vomiting, and aching muscles. Yet the worst symptom of all was an **intolerable rash** that caused irritation on the entire body. Those who survived the disease were often **rendered** blind or left with **gross** scars on their face and body.

Today, however, cases of smallpox are very rare due to the work of many countries during the late 1900s. This **federation** of countries **collaborated** to completely destroy smallpox. Early in the century, wealthy countries in Europe and North America had developed a substance that made the body immune to smallpox. They had required all their citizens to get this vaccine to **counteract** the disease. Hence, the people of these countries no longer had to worry about smallpox.

However, many of the **needy** people in poorer parts of the world still suffered from the disease. Their countries could not afford the vaccine nor supply enough doctors to **curb** the spread of smallpox.

In 1950, the wealthier countries of the world **vowed** to free the world of the disease. They **pledged** to supply the vaccine to any country that could not afford it. Scientists **compiled** lists of areas where the disease still thrived. Then doctors **diagnosed** people who had the disease in these areas. They **enacted** laws that **prohibited** people with smallpox from mixing with those who did not. In this way, they could not **transmit** the disease to others. Then the doctors gave all of them the vaccine.

It took a long time and a lot of work. But nearly thirty years later, on December 9, 1979, a group of scientists **certified** that smallpox had been successfully stopped. The **humane** efforts of people from all over the world had accomplished a great task.





Reading Comprehension

PART A Mark each statement T for true or F for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. ____ In the 1800s, more than 20 million people were diagnosed with smallpox each year.

2. ____ Smallpox rendered people bald and caused an intolerable rash that left gross scars.

3. ____ Laws were enacted to prohibit sick people from mixing with healthy people.

4. ____ The wealthier countries pledged to give North America a vaccine to counteract smallpox.

5. ____ The humane efforts of people everywhere helped to successfully stop smallpox.

PART B Answer the questions.

1. What did people suffer from at the onset of smallpox?

2. What did the federation of countries collaborate in order to do?

3. Why couldn't the needy peoples' countries curb the spread of smallpox?

4. What did doctors do to help reduce the spread of smallpox?

5. Who certified that smallpox had been stopped in December of 1979?

UNIT

14



Word List



camouflage [kǽməflὰ:ʒ] *n.*

Camouflage is something used to hide people and things.

→ *The green and brown **camouflage** was best used for hiding in forests and jungles.*



contemplate [kάntəmplèit] *v.*

To **contemplate** something means to think about it.

→ *Mark took a moment to **contemplate** the math problem before solving it.*



contend [kənténd] *v.*

To **contend** with something means to struggle to overcome it.

→ *Stacy had to **contend** with a learning disability throughout high school.*



cot [kɑt] *n.*

A **cot** is a small portable bed.

→ *At the camp, the boys' cabin was lined with **cots**.*



enlist [enlíst] *v.*

To **enlist** means to join the military.

→ *In their final year at school, the students were asked to **enlist** in the military.*



frontier [frʌntíə:r] *n.*

A **frontier** is a border between two regions or countries.

→ *A fence was built along the **frontier** where the river curved.*



handbook [hǽndbùk] *n.*

A **handbook** is an item that gives specific information or instructions.

→ *If you look at the **handbook**, it will tell you which wires to connect to the TV.*



hesitant [hézətənt] *adj.*

If someone is **hesitant**, then they are not sure or slow in acting or speaking.

→ *Though he knew the answer, he was **hesitant** to say it because he might be wrong.*



lush [lʌʃ] *adj.*

If something is **lush**, then it is full of a variety of large, healthy plants.

→ *The **lush** jungle was filled with plants, trees, and vines.*



marrow [mǽrou] *n.*

Marrow is the soft substance in the center of bones.

→ *Dissolved **marrow** is a common ingredient in soups.*



outfit [áutfit] *n.*

An **outfit** is a set of clothes worn together, often for a certain job or event.
→ *Kelly's new **outfit** made her look so glamourous.*



paw [pɔː] *n.*

A **paw** is an animal's foot that has claws or soft bottoms.
→ *The kitten cleaned its **paws** with its tongue.*



quiver [kwivər] *v.*

To **quiver** means to tremble or shake.
→ *The flame on the candle **quivered** whenever someone opened or closed a door.*



splendid [spléndid] *adj.*

If something or someone is **splendid**, then they are very good.
→ *From his head down to his shoes, his clothes looked **splendid**.*



stray [strei] *v.*

To **stray** means to go in a wrong direction and often become lost.
→ *He found himself lost because he had **strayed** from the tour group.*



substantial [səbstǽnʃəl] *adj.*

If something is **substantial**, then it is of great importance, size, or value.
→ *The bank said that he owed it a **substantial** amount of money.*



torch [tɔːrtʃ] *n.*

A **torch** is a stick with one end on fire that can be carried in order to give light.
→ *He grabbed a piece of wood and stuck it in the fire in order to make a **torch**.*



tract [trækt] *n.*

A **tract** is a large area of land.
→ *On the other side of the mountains was a long **tract** of forest.*



vigil [vídʒəl] *n.*

A **vigil** is a period of watchful attention at night for a specific purpose.
→ *He had a **vigil** in front of the tomb for three days.*



weary [wiəri] *adj.*

If someone is **weary**, then they are tired.
→ *Jane was **weary** after a long day of work.*

Exercise 1

Choose the one that is similar in meaning to the given word.

1. paw
   a. father　b. foot　c. fort　d. fashion

2. cot
   a. chamber　b. bed　c. fabric　d. hut

3. camouflage
   a. disguise　b. funny　c. tired　d. scared

4. lush
   a. shelf　b. poem　c. weather　d. green

5. substantial
   a. backward　b. majestic　c. large　d. comfortable

Exercise 2

Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

Word Bank

camouflage	outfit	weary	handbook	lush
torches	paw	vigil	enlist	contemplated

At first, he didn't know to which animal the 1____________'s print belonged.
But after he looked it up in the 2____________, he knew what it was.

He decided to 3____________ in the army.
After he was done signing the papers, he dressed in his new 4____________.

She was supposed to keep a(n) 5____________ all night.
However, she soon became 6____________ and fell asleep.

Because the forest was so 7____________, it was dark inside even during the day.
So, in order to see the path, the explorers had to light their 8____________.

He 9____________ how to get the stains out of his favorite suit.
At last, Mark decided to wear another 10____________.

Exercise 3

Choose the one that is opposite in meaning to the given word.

1. contend
   a. give up b. ready c. quick d. ugly

2. substantial
   a. bright b. runny c. small d. handsome

3. hesitant
   a. visible b. certain c. colorful d. broken

4. splendid
   a. night b. whale c. terrible d. skin

5. enlist
   a. resign b. erase c. boil d. increase

Exercise 4

Write C if the italicized word is used correctly. Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

1. ____ I am so *weary*. The loud music kept me awake most of last night.
2. ____ The pages in the book were *quivering* with sheer horror.
3. ____ Bill was *hesitant* to speak to his teacher. But after thinking about it, he talked to her.
4. ____ You can tell that the bones are old because they don't have any *marrow* left in them.
5. ____ I have five siblings. We often *contend* with each other for our parents' attention.
6. ____ After the meal, Father *strayed* the bill, and we left.
7. ____ Mountains divide the northern *frontier* from the southern plains.
8. ____ He parked the car in the *cot* but didn't notice he was on the wrong street.
9. ____ I installed a new *tract* in the bathroom today.
10. ____ I had to *contemplate* what I was going to do with my life.

The Coward's Lesson

Tom was easily frightened. He **enlisted** in the army because he thought the military would teach him courage. And though he needed courage, he never imagined how he would learn it.

During a march across a **tract** of wilderness near his country's **frontier**, Tom **strayed** from his squad. He had stopped to gaze at a **splendid** view of a **lush** valley. When he turned around, his squad was gone. He searched for them, but because their **outfits** had **camouflage**, he couldn't find them.

It was getting dark, and Tom grew **weary**. All he had was a knife, a boomerang, and his **handbook**. He made a camp for the night. It was cold, and the ground was hard. He wished he had his **cot** and a blanket. Instead, he made a fire, wrapped himself tightly in his jacket, and fell asleep.

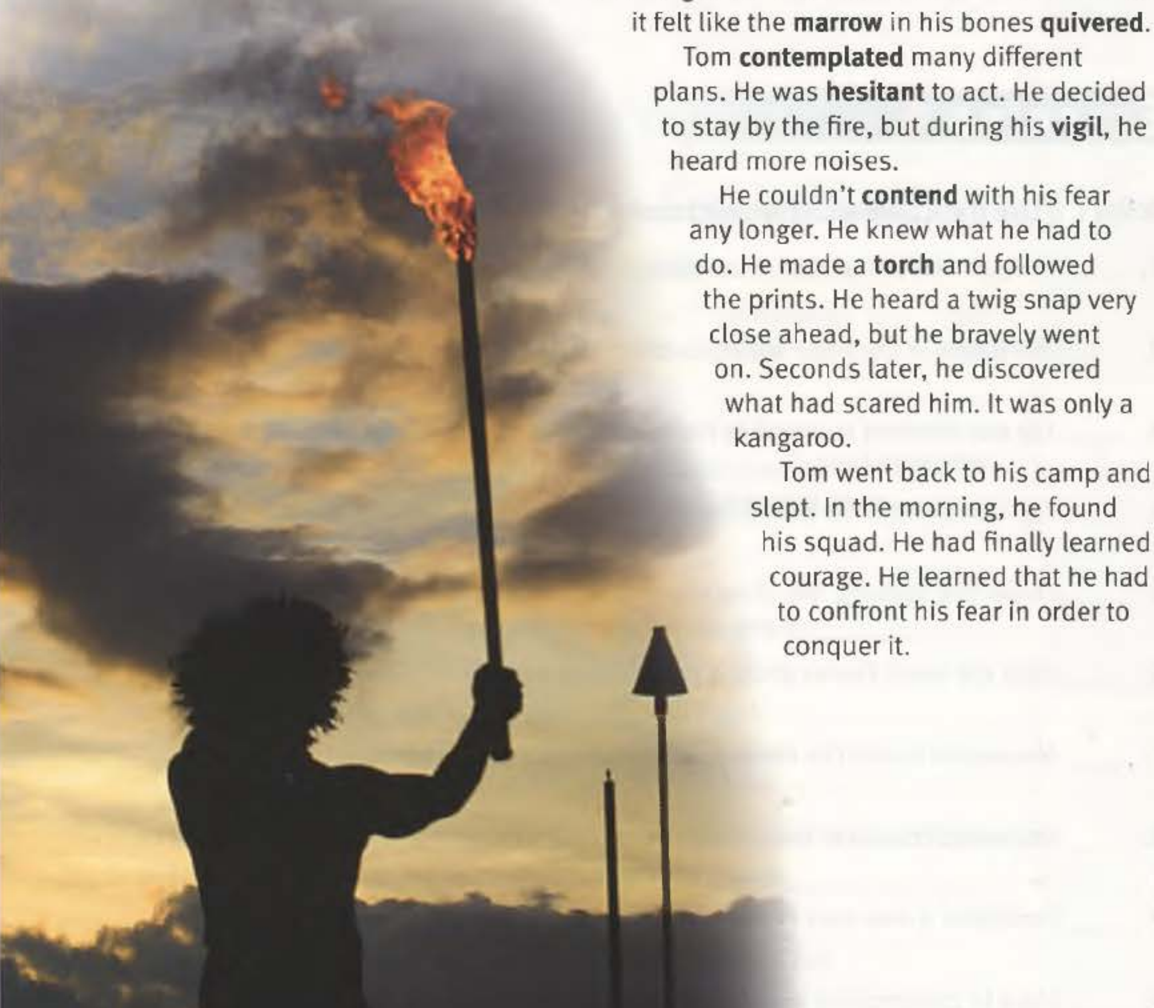
A loud noise roused him from his sleep. "What was that?" he wondered.

Then he noticed it. An animal of **substantial** size had left a print from its **paw** in the dirt. He sat closer to the fire and looked into the darkness. He imagined a large beast jumping from the gloom and attacking him. He shook so much from fear that it felt like the **marrow** in his bones **quivered**.

Tom **contemplated** many different plans. He was **hesitant** to act. He decided to stay by the fire, but during his **vigil**, he heard more noises.

He couldn't **contend** with his fear any longer. He knew what he had to do. He made a **torch** and followed the prints. He heard a twig snap very close ahead, but he bravely went on. Seconds later, he discovered what had scared him. It was only a kangaroo.

Tom went back to his camp and slept. In the morning, he found his squad. He had finally learned courage. He learned that he had to confront his fear in order to conquer it.



Reading Comprehension

PART A Mark each statement T for true or F for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. ____ Tom strayed from his squad to gaze at a splendid view of a lush forest near the frontier.

____

2. ____ Tom couldn't find his squad on the tract of wilderness because their outfits had camouflage.

____

3. ____ All Tom had with him was his cot, a boomerang, and his handbook.

____

4. ____ A monster of substantial size left a print from its paw in the dirt near Tom's fire.

____

5. ____ A loud noise woke him from his sleep.

____

PART B Answer the questions.

1. Why did Tom enlist in the military?

____

____

2. What roused Tom from his sleep?

____

____

3. What caused Tom to shake so much that the marrow in his bones quivered?

____

____

4. Though he contemplated many plans, he was hesitant to act. What did he finally decide to do?

____

____

5. During his vigil, what could Tom not contend with any longer?

____

____

UNIT 15

Word List



adhere [ədhiər] *v.*

To **adhere** means to act in the way that a rule or agreement says is right.

→ *If the new employees wish to succeed, they must* ***adhere*** *to the boss's rules.*



administer [ədministər] *v.*

To **administer** means to take responsibility for organizing something.

→ *The teacher's assistant will* ***administer*** *the test.*



compassionate [kəmpæʃənit] *adj.*

When people are **compassionate**, they feel pity and sympathy for others.

→ *The* ***compassionate*** *nurse tried to make the sick man feel comfortable.*



contaminate [kəntæmənèit] *v.*

To **contaminate** something means to put dirty or harmful chemicals into it.

→ *The lake was* ***contaminated*** *when pollutants entered into the water.*



deficiency [difiʃənsi] *n.*

A **deficiency** is a lack of something, especially something that is needed.

→ *Your snack has a* ***deficiency*** *of any real nutrients.*



epidemic [èpədémik] *n.*

An **epidemic** is an outbreak of a disease that spreads quickly.

→ *It was difficult to stop the flu* ***epidemic***.



hazard [hæzərd] *n.*

A **hazard** is something that could be dangerous to a person's health or safety.

→ *Smoking cigarettes poses many health* ***hazards***.



imperative [impérətiv] *adj.*

When something is **imperative**, it is extremely important and must be done.

→ *It was* ***imperative*** *for him to find a job.*



intestines [intéstinz] *n.*

Intestines are tubes through which food passes after it leaves the stomach.

→ *Whatever you eat goes into your* ***intestines***.



manifest [mǽnəfèst] *v.*

To **manifest** means to make something visible or obvious.

→ *The holiday season* ***manifested*** *joy in the children.*



metabolic [mètəbɑ́lik] *adj.*

When something is **metabolic**, it relates to a person's or animal's metabolism.

→ *People who have a low **metabolic** rate will gain weight.*



overcrowded [òuvərkráudid] *adj.*

When a place is **overcrowded**, it has too many people or things in it.

→ *The lobby was **overcrowded** with people.*



paramount [pǽrəmàunt] *adj.*

When something is **paramount**, it is more important than anything else.

→ *The safety of passengers must be **paramount** when designing a car.*



practitioner [præktíʃənər] *n.*

A **practitioner** is a doctor.

→ *She made an appointment with the **practitioner** to treat her cough.*



provision [prəvíʒən] *n.*

The **provision** of something is the act of giving it to people in need or want.

→ *That department is responsible for the **provision** of emergency supplies.*



replenish [riplénìʃ] *v.*

To **replenish** something means to make it full or complete again.

→ *We planted nearly one hundred seeds to **replenish** the garden after the fire.*



sterile [stéril] *adj.*

When something is **sterile**, it is completely clean and free from germs.

→ *The hospital room looked quite **sterile**.*



upgrade [ʌ́pgrèid] *v.*

To **upgrade** something means to improve it or make it more efficient.

→ *He **upgraded** to a real fancy car.*



viable [váiəbəl] *adj.*

When something is **viable**, it is capable of doing what it is intended to do.

→ *Her method of solving the math problem seemed **viable**.*



voluntary [vɑ́ləntèri] *adj.*

When something is **voluntary**, it is done by choice but is not required.

→ *Many people attended the **voluntary** boat safety class.*

Exercise 1

Choose the answer that best fits the question.

1. What can start an epidemic?
   a. A kingdom
   b. A virus
   c. A fire
   d. A storm

2. What is found inside intestines?
   a. Books
   b. Students
   c. Food
   d. Electronics

3. If you replenish an empty refrigerator, you ______.
   a. turn the temperature down
   b. fill it with food
   c. clean it with a sponge
   d. replace the light bulb

4. What is a hazard on a street?
   a. A stop sign
   b. A hole in the ground
   c. A carpool lane
   d. A crosswalk

5. What can contaminate the air?
   a. A poison
   b. A flower
   c. A mosquito
   d. A flag

6. Which of the following is the most serious to have a deficiency of?
   a. Children
   b. Addresses
   c. Vitamins
   d. Pencils

7. What process is metabolic?
   a. Sitting quietly
   b. Learning to spell
   c. Sleeping
   d. Digesting food

8. What is paramount when swimming underwater?
   a. Not getting wet
   b. Holding your breath
   c. Breathing regularly
   d. Stretching your limbs

9. What needs to be sterile?
   a. A hospital room
   b. An ocean
   c. A bicycle rack
   d. The soil

10. What does a practitioner do?
    a. Make furniture
    b. Fight crime
    c. Make laws
    d. Treat the sick

Exercise 2

Choose the one that is opposite in meaning to the given word.

1. voluntary
   a. heavy　b. required　c. obvious　d. nonexistent
2. imperative
   a. unimportant　b. faulty　c. mastered　d. chosen
3. compassionate
   a. likely　b. distant　c. afraid　d. uncaring
4. sterile
   a. not fair　b. not clean　c. not free　d. not working
5. overcrowded
   a. empty　b. costly　c. silly　d. bland

Exercise 3

Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. They need to <u>improve and make more efficient</u> the medical devices in the hospital.

   ____

2. To save the boy, rushing into the burning house is <u>extremely important and must be done</u>.

   ____

3. Handing out rain jackets was a necessary <u>act of giving</u>.

   ____

4. Sometimes, cold weather can <u>be made visible or obvious</u> in the most unlikely places.

   ____

5. The theory seems <u>capable of doing what it needs to do</u> to me.

   ____

6. You must <u>act in a way that is right according</u> to the rules of the game.

   ____

7. Joining the choir will be <u>an action that is done by choice</u>.

   ____

8. The amusement park was no fun because it was <u>occupied by too many people</u>.

   ____

9. Who is going to <u>take responsibility for organizing</u> the protest?

   ____

10. The criminal was certainly not <u>feeling pity or sympathy</u> for suffering people.

   ____

Epidemic in Zimbabwe

In August of 2008, a deadly cholera **epidemic manifested** in Zimbabwe. A severe health **hazard** caused the outbreak. There was an extreme lack of clean drinking water in the **overcrowded** urban cities. Garbage and chemicals got into the public water supplies and **contaminated** them. Since people did not have access to other sources, they had to drink the dirty water.

The outbreak spread rapidly and infected almost 16,000 people. The illness caused extreme pain in people's **intestines**. It also caused a **deficiency** of important fluids in sick people's bodies. Without the proper fluids and minerals, **metabolic** processes stopped working correctly. People were unable to digest food properly or **replenish** their lost nutrients. If they had not received **viable** treatment, they would have been likely to die. It was **imperative** for help to come soon.

However, the government of Zimbabwe was unable to provide help to its people. The government didn't have a plan to stop the spread of cholera. In addition, the country was too poor to get clean water or medication for the sick. The people seemed to be doomed.

Luckily, many other countries recognized the **paramount** need to contain the outbreak. Dozens of **voluntary practitioners** from Britain, France, the United States, and other countries went to Zimbabwe to treat the disease. Through the **provision** of **sterile** drinking water and medication, people finally got the treatment they badly needed. The **compassionate** doctors were able to save the lives of thousands. By January of 2009, the epidemic was almost completely contained.

Today, the Zimbabwean government is working with other countries to prevent future epidemics. They are cleaning up the water supply and learning how to avoid health hazards. The system used to filter water is being **upgraded**. The government now **administers** the water supply plants and makes sure that they **adhere** to strict safety guidelines. Hopefully, future instances of cholera will be treated before they start deadly epidemics.



Reading Comprehension

PART A Mark each statement T for true or F for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. ____ The health hazard was a lack of sterile drinking water in overcrowded urban cities.

___

2. ____ A deficiency of contaminated water caused metabolic processes to stop working correctly.

___

3. ____ It was imperative that people received viable treatment quickly.

___

4. ____ The government used to filter water is being upgraded.

___

5. ____ The government now administers water supply plants to make sure they adhere to guidelines.

___

PART B Answer the questions.

1. What paramount need did other countries recognize?

___

___

2. When did the cholera epidemic manifest itself in Zimbabwe?

___

___

3. Where did the voluntary practitioners come from?

___

___

4. What were infected people unable to replenish in their intestines?

___

___

5. What provisions did the compassionate doctors provide?

___

___

UNIT 16

Word List



amid [əmid] *prep.*

If something is **amid** something else, then it is in the middle of it.

→ *The bee was busily flying **amid** the flowers in the garden.*



backstage [bǽkstèidʒ] *adv.*

If something happens **backstage**, it occurs behind a theater's stage.

→ *After the show, the director went **backstage** and thanked the actors.*



billionaire [biljənέər] *n.*

A **billionaire** is someone who has at least one billion dollars.

→ *The sale of his inventions made the inventor a **billionaire**.*



brute [bruːt] *n.*

A **brute** is someone who behaves or looks like a violent animal.

→ *My older brother can act like a **brute** when he doesn't get his way.*



clumsy [klʌ́mzi] *adj.*

If someone is **clumsy**, then they are awkward in handling things.

→ *The businessman was **clumsy** and dropped his work files.*



collide [kəlaid] *v.*

To **collide** with something means to hit into it while moving.

→ *The two cars **collided** with each other because their drivers were not careful.*



culprit [kʌ́lprit] *n.*

A **culprit** is someone who did a crime or other bad deed.

→ *The police were still searching for the **culprit** from the robbery.*



evacuate [ivǽkjuèit] *v.*

To **evacuate** means to leave a place of danger to a place of safety.

→ *During the flood, many families were **evacuated** to higher ground.*



flammable [flǽməbəl] *adj.*

If something is **flammable**, then it is able to catch on fire.

→ *Be careful with that blanket near the candle. It is extremely **flammable**.*



mob [mɑb] *n.*

A **mob** is a large crowd of people that often wants to cause violence.

→ *The copier was destroyed by a **mob** of angry workers.*



premature [pri:mətʃúər] *adj.*

If something is **premature**, then it is done too early or before the proper time.
→ *Mark's celebration was **premature** because the ball hadn't fallen in the hole.*



resent [rizént] *v.*

To **resent** something means to have bad feelings about it.
→ *She **resented** the fact that she had never been able to play an instrument.*



satire [sætaiər] *n.*

A **satire** is a work of art that uses humor and irony to make fun of something.
→ *This book is a **satire** of what life was like in the army.*



scrutiny [skrú:təni] *n.*

Scrutiny is the careful examination of something.
→ *A scientist should always practice **scrutiny** with their work.*



segregate [ségrigèit] *v.*

To **segregate** something means to place it in a group apart from other things.
→ *In gym class, the children were **segregated** into two groups: boys and girls.*



subject [səbdʒékt] *v.*

To **subject** someone to something means to force them to do or experience it.
→ *The officers **subjected** everyone to a careful search before they left the plane.*



testify [téstəfài] *v.*

To **testify** means to give evidence as a witness.
→ *The judge listened while the victim **testified** about the robbery.*



tumult [tjú:mʌlt] *n.*

A **tumult** is a loud and confused noise made by a large crowd of people.
→ *She couldn't hear her friend over the **tumult** of the other excited guests.*



underestimate [ʌ̀ndəréstəmèit] *v.*

To **underestimate** something or someone means to think they are not important.
→ *We lost the game because we **underestimated** the other team's skill.*



uproar [ʌ́prɔ̀:r] *n.*

Uproar is loud noise caused by people who are very angry or upset.
→ *The fans made a great **uproar** when their team lost the game.*

Exercise 1

Choose the one that is opposite in meaning to the given word.

1. culprit
   a. sewer b. engine c. victim d. muscle

2. segregate
   a. defend b. whisper c. combine d. improve

3. uproar
   a. calm b. particle c. jewels d. substance

4. clumsy
   a. helpful b. quick c. healthy d. graceful

5. premature
   a. smart b. late c. near d. great

Exercise 2

Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

Word Bank				
clumsy	billionaire	culprits	flammable	underestimate
premature	uproar	segregated	backstage	amid

When they canceled the show, there was a great 1____________ from the crowd.
It was so loud that the actors could hear it 2____________.

He placed the rags 3____________ the pile of logs.
The rags were very 4____________ and would help start the fire.

I wouldn't 5____________ that man's class just by the way he talks and dresses.
I've heard that he is actually a(n) 6____________.

It might have been 7____________ of her to walk so soon after the operation.
Her movements were very 8____________, and she might have hurt herself.

The police officer 9____________ the people into two groups.
One group was innocent people, and the other was the 10____________.

Exercise 3

Choose the one that is similar in meaning to the given word.

1. mob
   a. broom b. crowd c. gun d. choice
2. tumult
   a. plan b. gate c. tent d. noise
3. brute
   a. monster b. camera c. smell d. temper
4. resent
   a. buy b. lose c. give d. hate
5. scrutiny
   a. tower b. part c. study d. dream
6. testify
   a. learn b. solve c. greet d. declare
7. collide
   a. sing b. crash c. float d. bake
8. subject
   a. force b. show c. sleep d. teach
9. evacuate
   a. leave b. suck c. check d. share
10. satire
    a. supper b. promise c. coffin d. comedy

Exercise 4

Write C if the italicized word is used correctly. Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

1. ____ We had very little time to *evacuate* the building before the earthquake.
2. ____ The guards sometimes *subjected* the prisoners to unfair punishments.
3. ____ Some people like to watch action movies. But I enjoy a good *satire*.
4. ____ When we heard the phone *collide*, we thought it was our uncle calling us.
5. ____ We whispered very quietly in all the *tumult*, or someone might have easily heard us.
6. ____ The women loved the *brute* because he was so kind and gentle.
7. ____ My brother was one of the angry people in the *mob* that day.
8. ____ Her father had to *testify* in court about the car accident he saw.
9. ____ I tried to solve the math problem several times and finally *resented* it in the morning.
10. ____ He has several large homes and his own airplane because he's a *billionaire*.

The Brute and the Billionaire

Hundreds of people had come to see a popular **satire**, but during the performance a fire started in the theater. The audience and actors **evacuated** the building. Luckily, no one was hurt, and the fire was soon put out. Immediately, the audience assembled into an angry **mob** and demanded to know what had happened.

It was soon revealed that the fire had started **backstage**, and only two people were in the area at the time. One was the husband of the play's star actress, the **billionaire** Henry Rich. The other was the theater's janitor, Bill, a large and strong man who looked like a **brute**.

The crowd **segregated** the two men and demanded to know who the **culprit** was. Most of the crowd thought that Bill was to blame. They felt that he had started the fire without ever **subjecting** him to any **scrutiny**. Bill **resented** this but said nothing.

Luckily, the billionaire's wife **testified** in his defense. "Your decision is **premature**," she told the crowd. "I fell down **amid** the **tumult** while everyone fled the fire. Bill rescued me and carried me out of the building. I think you **underestimate** his character. Besides, in order to be close enough to save me, he couldn't have been near the place where the fire began."

The crowd then turned their eyes to the billionaire. "He did it!" they shouted. "Make him pay!"

"Wait," the billionaire said over the **uproar**. "I admit that I started the fire, but it was an accident. I was going backstage to see my wife and was **clumsy**. I **collided** with a lamp, and it fell to the floor. The floor was **flammable**. A fire started, and I fled."

The mob was surprised. The man they blamed was innocent, and the billionaire was guilty. To pay for his error, the billionaire not only repaired the theater but had it remade to be better than before.



Reading Comprehension

PART A Mark each statement T for true or F for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. ____ The performance was a satire of Communism.

____

2. ____ The billionaire and the play's star actress were the only two people backstage.

____

3. ____ Because Henry looked like a brute, the crowd underestimated his character.

____

4. ____ The billionaire fell down amid the tumult while everyone fled the fire.

____

5. ____ The crowd made an uproar when they learned who had started the fire.

____

PART B Answer the questions.

1. Why did the actors and audience have to evacuate the theater?

____

____

2. When the mob segregated the two men, who did they first think was the culprit?

____

____

3. Who testified in the Bill's defense since the mob didn't subject him to any scrutiny?

____

____

4. What was the flammable object that caught fire when Mr. Rich collided with a lamp?

____

____

5. Because their decision was premature, what was the mob surprised to learn in the end?

____

____

UNIT 17

Word List



accelerate [æksèlərèit] *v.*

To **accelerate** means to increase in speed.

→ *When he stepped on the gas pedal, the motorcycle **accelerated**.*



anew [ənjú:] *adv.*

If you do something **anew**, you do it again and in a different way.

→ *Though he had failed his driving test, he decided to try it **anew**.*



defect [difekt] *n.*

A **defect** is a part of something that is wrong or missing.

→ *All these bottles have a **defect** and must be sent back to the warehouse.*



dreary [driəri] *adj.*

If something is **dreary**, then it is dull, dark, and lifeless.

→ *After the fire, this section of forest is rather **dreary**.*



duplicate [djú:pləkèit] *v.*

To **duplicate** something means to copy it.

→ *She **duplicated** her friend's movements like she was in front of a mirror.*



electromagnetic [ilèktroumægnètik] *adj.*

If something is **electromagnetic**, it is related to electricity and magnetic fields.

→ *Different colors of light come from different levels of **electromagnetic** energy.*



electron [ilèktran] *n.*

An **electron** is a particle in all atoms that has a negative electric charge.

→ *The number of **electrons** in an atom determines the substance the atoms make.*



glide [glaid] *v.*

To **glide** means to fly on extended wings with little or no effort.

→ *When the wind is blowing, birds can **glide** easily through the sky.*



ingenious [indʒí:njəs] *adj.*

If someone is **ingenious**, then they are very smart.

→ *Charles was the only person **ingenious** enough to repair the plane's engines.*



innovation [inouvèiʃən] *n.*

An **innovation** is a product or an idea that is new or very original.

→ *Mrs. Johnson made a great **innovation** to the company's business plan.*



innovative [inouvèitiv] *adj.*

If something or someone is **innovative,** they can think in creative ways.

→ *Since Peter was so **innovative**, he was chosen to lead the science team.*



launch [lɔːntʃ] *v.*

To **launch** something means to make it go into motion.

→ *The boat **launched** from the dock and floated down the river.*



meteorological [miːtiərəlάdʒikəl] *adj.*

If something is **meteorological**, it is concerned with the science of weather.

→ *The thunderstorm was so large that it became a great **meteorological** event.*



meteorology [miːtiərάlədʒi] *n.*

Meteorology is the science that studies the weather.

→ *In order to understand the weather, you have to study **meteorology**.*



penetrate [pénətrèit] *v.*

To **penetrate** something means to enter into it.

→ *The knife easily **penetrated** the surface of the orange.*



propulsion [prəpʌ́lʃən] *n.*

Propulsion is the force that moves something forward.

→ *The **propulsion** lifted the rocket into the sky.*



simulate [símjəlèit] *v.*

To **simulate** something means to copy its actions or characteristics.

→ *The French language teacher could **simulate** the accent of a French citizen.*



spur [spəːr] *v.*

To **spur** someone means to urge them into action.

→ *The coach's speech **spurred** her team into playing the best game of their lives.*



stimulate [stímjəlèit] *v.*

To **stimulate** something means to cause or to increase activity in it.

→ *Doctors sometimes use electric shock to **stimulate** a patient's heartbeat.*



tenacious [tənéiʃəs] *adj.*

If someone is **tenacious,** then they do not easily give up.

→ *I'm sure that he'll finish that difficult sale. He is very **tenacious**.*

Exercise 1

Choose the one that is similar in meaning to the given word.

1. defect
   a. perfect b. broken c. clean d. magical
2. innovation
   a. obsolete b. cunning c. original d. compatible
3. accelerate
   a. speed up b. slow down c. open d. melt
4. meteorological
   a. weather b. past c. body d. mind
5. dreary
   a. bright b. fluorescent c. frigid d. dull

Exercise 2

Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. You can hear because sound <u>causes activity in</u> the tiny hairs on the inside of your ear.

   ____

2. Some worms are small enough to <u>enter into</u> the skin without being detected.

   ____

3. She tried to <u>copy</u> the way her best friend dressed.

   ____

4. The teacher offered the kids candy in order to <u>urge</u> them into finishing their homework.

   ____

5. In science class, we learned about <u>the particles in atoms that have a negative electric charge</u>.

   ____

6. Every time the children's fort fell down, they built it <u>again and better</u>.

   ____

7. She took classes in <u>the science that studies the weather</u> and became a weatherperson.

   ____

8. The small airplane <u>flew without any effort</u> through the sky.

   ____

9. A rocket requires a lot of fuel in order to <u>start</u> it into the sky.

   ____

10. Amanda is quite an <u>intelligent</u> girl for her young age.

   ____

Exercise 3

Write C if the italicized word is used correctly. Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

1. ____ Just when you thought you'd caught up to Brian, he'd *accelerate* and quickly get away.
2. ____ The orchestra made a very *tenacious* sound, and many in the audience decided to leave.
3. ____ Dan had *duplicated* the sculpture exactly. It now looked nothing like the original one.
4. ____ Lions are dangerous hunters. They can *glide* through the air to capture their prey.
5. ____ They had a picnic in the park and *launched* on small sandwiches and grapes.
6. ____ We made a small toy train that *stimulated* how real trains worked 100 years ago.
7. ____ Cellular phones are one of the most popular *innovations* in the world today.
8. ____ The knight's sword could not *penetrate* his opponent's armor.
9. ____ The thought of his warm bed *spurred* the traveler on through the cold night.
10. ____ We didn't mind that our paintings got ruined. It was fun to start them *anew*.
11. ____ Satellites are very important for gathering *meteorological* data.
12. ____ Fish use their fins for *propulsion* in the water.
13. ____ I wish Dad wasn't so *innovative*. He always comes into my room without knocking.
14. ____ Some metals are attracted to other metals due to an *electromagnetic* force.
15. ____ Certain kinds of light can *simulate* flowers into producing seeds earlier than usual.
16. ____ John is so *ingenious*. He hasn't passed a single test so far this year.
17. ____ I've always been interested in meteors. That's why I want to study *meteorology*.
18. ____ The lake was frightening. The water was still and *dreary*.
19. ____ Everyone who voted in the *electron* was given the day off of work.
20. ____ The new pot looked perfect. It was covered in new, shiny *defects*.

The Tenacious Inventor

A young student of **meteorology** was having a difficult time with an experiment. He was attempting to **duplicate** lightning in clouds. He had made a device that could **simulate** lightning. It worked by releasing an **electromagnetic** pulse into the cloud. This pulse, in turn, **stimulated** the **electrons** in the cloud's particles. Then the electrons produced lightning.

But his **meteorological** experiment had a major **defect**. He couldn't get the device into the sky.

He had tied it to balloons, but they had burst. He had shot the device from a cannon, but the force of the cannon had damaged it.

"You should give up," his friends told him. "You'll never get that thing into the air."

But his friends' criticisms only **spurred** him to try again. The student was very **innovative**, and at last, he thought that he had an **innovation** that would work. He attached wings to the device, and on one **dreary** day, when clouds blocked the light of the sun, he started his experiment **anew**.

He placed the device on a rocket and **launched** it into the sky. The **propulsion** of the rocket carried the device high into the air. The rocket **accelerated** into the clouds and then released the device. It **glided** on its wings through the clouds, and when it **penetrated** the center of a large black cloud, it emitted the electromagnetic pulse. And just as he had predicted, lightning shot from the cloud!

He called his professors, and the next day they came to watch. He successfully duplicated the experiment. His teachers were extremely impressed and called the student and his invention **ingenious**.

The student was given many awards and became a famous inventor. He had not given up. He had remained **tenacious** and succeeded.



Reading Comprehension

PART A Mark each statement T for true or F for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. ____ The student of meteorology had bought a device that simulated lightning in clouds.

 ____

2. ____ The electromagnetic pulse stimulated the electrons in the cloud's particles.

 ____

3. ____ The student's friends' criticisms spurred him to try his experiment anew.

 ____

4. ____ It was a dreary day when the device glided into the clouds.

 ____

5. ____ The propulsion of the rocket accelerated the speed of the lightning.

 ____

PART B Answer the questions.

1. What was the defect of the student's meteorological experiment?

 ____

 ____

2. What innovation did the innovative student use to launch his device into the clouds?

 ____

 ____

3. For whom did the student duplicate his ingenious experiment?

 ____

 ____

4. What did the device do when it finally penetrated the center of a large black cloud?

 ____

 ____

5. What happened to the student because he was tenacious?

 ____

 ____

UNIT 18

Word List



beforehand [bifɔ́ːrhæ̀nd] *adv.*

If something is done **beforehand**, then it is done in advance.

→ *He packed his luggage **beforehand**, so he was able to leave right away.*



centigrade [séntəgrèid] *n.*

If a temperature is **centigrade**, it is scaled, so water freezes at 0° and boils at 100°.

→ *During the spring time, the temperature gets as warm as 26 degrees **centigrade**.*



chatter [tʃǽtər] *v.*

To **chatter** means to talk quickly about unimportant things.

→ *The children **chattered** in the back of the classroom.*



concerto [kəntʃértou] *n.*

A **concerto** is music for a solo instrument and played with an orchestra.

→ *The piano **concerto** has a section in which only the piano plays.*



condense [kəndéns] *v.*

To **condense** a gas means to make it a liquid.

→ *The cool air made tiny drops of water **condense** on the tops of the grass.*



cove [kouv] *n.*

A **cove** is a part of land where it curves inward around the sea.

→ *They hid the boat in a small **cove** on the south side of the island.*



deteriorate [ditíəriərèit] *v.*

To **deteriorate** means to become steadily worse.

→ *The nation's economy continued to **deteriorate** despite the politicians' efforts.*



exterior [ikstíəriər] *n.*

An **exterior** is the outside surface of something.

→ *The **exterior** of the nut was hard and woody, but the inside was soft and delicious.*



freeway [fríːwèi] *n.*

A **freeway** is a road with no stops where cars travel at high speeds.

→ *Once you get on the **freeway**, it only takes an hour to drive to my parent's farm.*



hearty [hάːrti] *adj.*

If someone or something is **hearty**, then they are loud and happy.

→ *The grandmother ended her story with a **hearty** laugh that pleased her grandchild.*



hospitable [hάspitəbəl] *adj.*

If someone is **hospitable**, they are friendly to strangers.

→ *At dinner, Dad was very **hospitable** to my friends.*



manor [mǽnəːr] *n.*

A **manor** is a large house with many rooms.

→ *The **manor** had over forty rooms in addition to beautiful gardens.*



monastery [mάnəstèri] *n.*

A **monastery** is a building in which monks live.

→ *The monks at this **monastery** are famous for their bread and music.*



nursery [nə́ːrsəri] *n.*

A **nursery** is a room where babies and children sleep, play, or are cared for.

→ *The children kissed their parents goodnight and went upstairs to the **nursery**.*



outstretched [àutstrétʃt] *adj.*

If something is **outstretched**, then it is extended to its full length.

→ *The cat stood on its back legs with its front legs **outstretched**.*



parcel [pάːrsəl] *n.*

A **parcel** is a package of things to be carried or mailed somewhere.

→ *The **parcel** looked like it had been stepped on by someone.*



profile [próufail] *n.*

A **profile** is an outline of a face, usually as seen from the side.

→ *The drawing of Olivia's **profile** came out very well.*



vivacious [vivéiʃəs] *adj.*

If someone is **vivacious**, they are talkative and cheerful.

→ *Everyone at the party was very **vivacious** and having a good time.*



winding [wáindiŋ] *adj.*

If something is **winding**, then it follows a twisting course.

→ *The **winding** river turned and looped around the bases of the hills.*



zip [zip] *v.*

To **zip** something means to close it with a zipper.

→ *She **zipped** her backpack closed after putting her books inside it.*

Exercise 1

Choose the answer that best fits the question.

1. Who is someone that would most likely be hospitable?
a. An enemy b. A host c. A singer d. A gangster

2. At what temperature centigrade does water freeze?
a. 0 degrees b. 32 degrees c. 100 degrees d. 132 degrees

3. If the mist from fog condensed, what would happen to the ground?
a. It would be wet. b. It would be dry. c. It would be sandy. d. It would be snowy.

4. If you are going on a trip, which is something you should do beforehand?
a. Exercise b. Take a walk c. Throw a party d. Pack clothes

5. Who of the following would most likely perform a concerto?
a. A musician b. A pilot c. A swimmer d. A superhero

Exercise 2

Choose the one that is similar in meaning to the given word.

1. monastery
a. stairs b. currency c. abbey d. frown

2. winding
a. spiral b. stormy c. broken d. tiny

3. cove
a. tomb b. oven c. term d. bay

4. freeway
a. road b. path c. slow d. farther

5. manor
a. polite b. hut c. large home d. field

6. parcel
a. landscape b. package c. battery d. moisture

7. nursery
a. auditorium b. nurse's lounge c. hospital d. infant's center

8. vivacious
a. angry b. quiet c. cheerful d. tired

9. exterior
a. priest b. region c. bridge d. outside

10. zip
a. close b. toss c. join d. walk

Exercise 3

Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. They didn't want to get covered with sand, so they relaxed on an extended blanket.

   ____

2. The boys were talking quickly about what they were going to do that weekend.

   ____

3. It's easy to go past the exit when you're driving on the road where cars drive fast.

   ____

4. This building used to be a house where monks lived, but now it's used as a museum.

   ____

5. The twisting path that went through the mountains was beautiful to hike in the spring.

   ____

6. The photograph showed one side of the man's face.

   ____

7. Their chances of escaping the room became worse as the water level continued to rise.

   ____

8. The outside surface of the car looked bad, but the inside still looked new.

   ____

9. Lisa is a very loud and happy person.

   ____

10. I'll remember her forever. I had never before met such a cheerful, talkative person.

    ____

The Nurse's Lesson

One of the children in the **nursery** was sick. The child's mother, who was usually quite **vivacious** and **chattered** constantly, was quiet and worried. She knew that if she did not act quickly, the child's condition would **deteriorate**.

She summoned the children's nurse and said to her, "The monks make a medicine that can cure my child's sickness. Please, hurry tonight to the **monastery** and get it."

The nurse immediately hurried from the **manor** to get the medicine. The monastery was far away by Rabbit **Cove**, and there was no **freeway** leading to it. The only way there was to walk along a dark and **winding** trail.

The temperature was close to zero degrees **centigrade**, and it was raining. Luckily, the nurse had grabbed her raincoat **beforehand**. She **zipped** it up and pulled the hood over her head.

"I'll never make it there," she thought. "Perhaps I should return and go in the morning." But she remembered the sick child and decided to continue.

Finally, she arrived at the monastery. It was very late. She feared the monks would not be **hospitable**. But she approached the door and knocked anyway. The rain had **condensed** on the **exterior** of the windows by the door. All she could see was the **profile** of a large man coming to answer the door. Again, she was filled with fear.

But the monk smiled at her when he opened the door. He took her **outstretched** hand and welcomed her with a **hearty** voice. The place was warm, and she heard a **concerto** playing in another room. She relaxed.

"How can I help you?" the monk asked, and the nurse explained the situation.

He instantly knew what to do. He grabbed a **parcel** of medicine and took her back to the manor in a carriage. The medicine worked. The nurse was happy she had persevered through the bad weather and found the monastery. Now the boy would be able to live a long natural life.



Reading Comprehension

PART A Mark each statement T for true or F for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. ____ The nurse was usually a vivacious woman who constantly chattered.

____

2. ____ The nursery was far from the freeway that was near Rabbit Cove.

____

3. ____ When it started to deteriorate, the nurse zipped up the jacket she had brought beforehand.

____

4. ____ The temperature was close to zero degrees centigrade.

____

5. ____ When the nurse heard a concerto playing in another room, she became hospitable.

____

PART B Answer the questions.

1. Where did the dark and winding trail lead?

____

____

2. Who took the nurse's outstretched hand and welcomed her with a hearty voice?

____

____

3. How did the nurse feel when she saw the profile of a man coming to answer the door?

____

____

4. What had condensed on the exterior of the monastery's windows?

____

____

5. What was in the parcel that the nurse took back to the manor?

____

____

UNIT 19

Word List



airway [ɛ́ərwèi] *n.*

An **airway** is the passage by which air reaches a person's lungs.

→ *Since he was sick, mucus would occasionally get stuck in his **airway**.*



Almighty [ɔːlmáiti] *n.*

The **Almighty** is a name for a god in a religion.

→ *Before eating, they thanked the **Almighty** for their food.*



advent [ǽdvent] *n.*

An **advent** is the arrival or beginning of an important person, thing, or event.

→ *During the **advent** of radio, very few programs actually played music.*



constellation [kɑ̀nstəléiʃən] *n.*

A **constellation** is a group of stars with a recognizable shape.

→ *That **constellation** in the shape of a square is named after a flying horse.*



definitive [difínətiv] *adj.*

If something is **definitive**, then it is the most official.

→ *This library has the **definitive** collection of books on ancient Egypt.*



equate [ikwéit] *v.*

To **equate** one thing with another is to compare them and consider them very similar.

→ *She **equated** the man's messy appearance with a lack of responsibility.*



inhale [inhéil] *v.*

To **inhale** means to take air or a smell into the lungs.

→ *The camper **inhaled** the cool and fresh mountain air and felt relaxed.*



invoke [invóuk] *v.*

To **invoke** something is to mention it to support an argument or ask for help.

→ *Before going into battle, the soldier **invoked** the name of his god for protection.*



lunar [lúːnər] *adj.*

If something is **lunar**, then it is related to the moon.

→ *During a **lunar** eclipse, Earth's shadow darkens the moon's surface.*



novelty [nɑ́vəlti] *n.*

A **novelty** is something that is new, original, or strange.

→ *Ice cream was a **novelty** for him since he rarely had any.*



outmoded [àutmóudid] *adj.*

If something is **outmoded**, then it is no longer in fashion or use.

→ *Black and white television sets are **outmoded**.*



personalize [pə́:rsənəlàiz] *v.*

To **personalize** something means to design it to meet a person's unique needs.

→ *He **personalized** the woman's exercises to give her a better workout.*



pertain [pərtéin] *v.*

To **pertain** to something means to be related or connected to it.

→ *All of the lawyer's questions **pertained** to events around the night of the crime.*



primal [práiməl] *adj.*

If something is **primal**, then it is very basic or related to the origin of something.

→ *Cooking the food over the camp fire felt like a **primal** way of making a meal.*



psychiatric [sàikiǽtrik] *adj.*

If something is **psychiatric**, then it is related to mental illness or its treatment.

→ *The doctor said the patient might have a **psychiatric** problem.*



psychiatry [saikáiətri] *n.*

Psychiatry is the study and treatment of mental illness.

→ *Studying **psychiatry** has taught me a lot about mental illness.*



reflex [ri:fleks] *n.*

A **reflex** is an unconscious action in which a body part responds to an event.

→ *There was a **reflex** when the doctor hit his knee with a rubber hammer.*



seizure [sí:ʒər] *n.*

A **seizure** is sudden illness in which the body loses control and shakes.

→ *Bright flashing lights can cause **seizures** in children.*



session [séʃən] *n.*

A **session** is a meeting at a regular time in order to discuss and solve an issue.

→ *Every three months the managers met in a **session** to discuss regional sales.*



utensil [ju:ténsəl] *n.*

A **utensil** is a common tool or container.

→ *It seemed that a fork was the wrong **utensil** for trying to eat the soup.*

Exercise 1

Choose the one that is similar in meaning to the given word.

1. lunar
   a. sun b. moon c. stars d. earth

2. reflex
   a. response b. delay c. broken d. squeeze

3. pertain
   a. piece b. fact c. describe d. relate

4. utensil
   a. horn b. badge c. spoon d. glove

5. outmoded
   a. old-fashioned b. new c. outdoors d. innovative

Exercise 2

Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

Word Bank

novelty	constellation	definitive	personalized	utensil
pertain	reflexes	seizure	psychiatry	lunar

The doctors thought that too much sugar caused the 1______________.
However, their findings weren't 2______________.

A star burning at night as brightly as the moon was quite a(n) 3______________.
In fact, the 4______________ glow was actually not as bright.

Those seven stars form the 5______________ known as the Big Dipper.
A dipper is a(n) 6______________ shaped like a spoon used for getting water.

There are many methods used in 7______________ to help cure mental illnesses.
They are all 8______________ to the specific needs of the patient.

The body's 9______________ are too quick to be controlled by the brain.
These actions 10______________ to the nerves and spine rather than the brain.

Exercise 3

Choose the one that is similar in meaning to the given word.

1. inhale
   a. breathe b. exit c. sell d. borrow
2. psychiatric
   a. passionate b. cozy c. mental d. similar
3. advent
   a. start b. moment c. candle d. pipe
4. equate
   a. prepare b. drip c. sleep d. relate
5. session
   a. ocean b. sweater c. rubbish d. meeting
6. invoke
   a. allow b. resist c. request d. divide
7. Almighty
   a. fire b. capital c. god d. tower
8. primal
   a. basic b. bright c. wooden d. strict
9. airway
   a. cloud b. throat c. road d. plane
10. outmoded
    a. wild b. whole c. dumb d. old

Exercise 4

Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. The coach <u>designed to their unique needs</u> a program for each of the athletes.

   ____

2. Jack's parents had a weekly <u>meeting</u> with his teacher to discuss Jack's schoolwork.

   ____

3. If you look at that <u>group of stars</u> in the sky, what do you see?

   ____

4. The priest asked the <u>god</u> to bless everyone in the church.

   ____

5. She <u>compared</u> the pain in her back to being stabbed with a knife.

   ____

Seizures Then and Now

If a person who lived 200 years ago was treated for a **seizure** today, they would be surprised by the treatment's **novelty**. That's because doctors in the 1800s were influenced more by **primal** medical beliefs than science.

Rather than thinking the brain caused seizures, people in the 1800s still thought they were the result of strange forces. They **equated** seizures with the work of evil spirits. Others felt that the seizures had a cosmic or **lunar** cause. They believed that the cycles of the moon and **constellations** could make someone have a seizure.

During a **session** to treat a patient who had seizures, doctors would force the patient to **invoke** the grace of the **Almighty**. They thought if the patient did this, then the patient would rid themselves of the evil spirits causing the seizures.

The **advent** of modern **psychiatry** occurred during the 1800s. At that time people who suffered from seizures were placed in **psychiatric** hospitals. They were treated like they were insane. However, none of the **outmoded** treatments worked.

It wasn't until the late 1850s that the causes of seizures were understood. We know today that these causes **pertain** to the brain. Misfired signals from the brain cause a jerking **reflex** in the body. These usually occur when someone is very tired.

Once the causes of seizures were known, **definitive** treatments were developed. Today, treatments range from taking pills to having surgery. Treatment is **personalized** according to the type of seizure the patient has.

Even today, some people are unsure about seizures. Their most common mistake is thinking that a person having a seizure will swallow their tongue. They often shove some **utensil** in the person's mouth. However, this doesn't help. The utensil often blocks the **airway** and prevents the person from **inhaling**. Yet most of the public no longer fear people who have seizures. Instead, they can now help and comfort a person if they have a seizure.



Reading Comprehension

PART A Mark each statement T for true or F for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. ____ Doctors who treated patients for seizures in the 1800s were influenced by primal medical beliefs.

____

2. ____ Doctors still used outmoded treatments even after definitive treatments were developed.

____

3. ____ The cause of seizures used to be equated to the work of the Almighty.

____

4. ____ Today, care for people with seizures is better because treatment sessions are more personalized.

____

5. ____ The cause of seizures pertain to misfired signals in the brain that cause a jerking reflex in the body.

____

PART B Answer the questions.

1. Why would someone from the past be surprised by the novelty of today's treatments for seizures?

____

____

2. How does a utensil placed in someone's airway prevent them from inhaling?

____

____

3. During the advent of modern psychiatry, how were people treated in psychiatric hospitals?

____

____

4. What did some people believe constellations and lunar cycles could cause?

____

____

5. What did doctors force seizure patients to invoke in order to treat their seizures?

____

____

UNIT 20

Word List



adhesive [ædhí:siv] *n.*

An **adhesive** is a substance used for sticking things together.

→ *The carpenter used an **adhesive** to hold the two pieces of wood together.*



adverse [ædvə́:rs] *adj.*

If something is **adverse**, then it is harmful.

→ *Not eating healthy foods can have an **adverse** effect on your health.*



dependency [dipéndənsi] *n.*

A **dependency** is a strong need for someone or something.

→ *The child still has a **dependency** on her mother.*



dump [dʌmp] *v.*

To **dump** something means to throw it away or get rid of it.

→ *She **dumped** the garbage into the trash can.*



eternal [itə́:rnəl] *adj.*

If something is **eternal**, then it lasts forever.

→ *She said that her love for him was **eternal**.*



fluctuate [flʌ́ktʃuèit] *v.*

To **fluctuate** means to rise and fall in number or amount.

→ *Prices for gasoline have been **fluctuating** all month.*



fro [frou] *adv.*

If something moves to and **fro**, it moves backward and forward or side to side.

→ *Her long hair went to and **fro** as she swung on the swing.*



inclusion [inklú:ʒən] *n.*

Inclusion is the act of including someone or something in a group.

→ *Her **inclusion** into the photo club was well received.*



intermediate [intərmí:diit] *adj.*

If something is **intermediate**, then it is in the middle of two levels, places, or times.

→ *He selected the **intermediate** ski hill to begin his afternoon of skiing.*



intermittent [intərmítənt] *adj.*

If something is **intermittent**, then it happens in a way that is not constant.

→ *It was hard to focus because **intermittent** noises came from the workers outside.*



mentor [méntɔːr] *n.*

A mentor is a person with experience or knowledge who advises someone.
→ *The students each chose a* ***mentor*** *to help them with the experiment.*



phoenix [fíːniks] *n.*

A **phoenix** is an imaginary bird that burned to ashes and was reborn.
→ *Some believe the* ***phoenix*** *is a symbol for rebirth and a new beginning.*



photosynthesis [fòutousínəəsis] *n.*

Photosynthesis is the process in which plants change sunlight and air.
→ *The chemical in plants that makes them green is used in* ***photosynthesis.***



pollen [pálən] *n.*

Pollen is the tiny yellow powder made in the flowers of plants.
→ *During the spring, the* ***pollen*** *in the air makes some people become sick.*



regain [rigéin] *v.*

To **regain** something means to get it back.
→ *The battery* ***regained*** *its power after being recharged.*



reverse [rivə́ːrs] *v.*

To **reverse** means to change to the opposite direction.
→ *They* ***reversed*** *their direction after seeing the sign.*



swarm [swɔːrm] *n.*

A **swarm** is a group of flying insects.
→ *A beautiful* ***swarm*** *of butterflies filled the summer sky.*



texture [tékstʃər] *n.*

Texture is the quality of something that can be known by its touch.
→ *The* ***texture*** *of her skin was very soft and smooth.*



tickle [tíkəl] *v.*

To **tickle** someone is to touch them in a way that causes laughter.
→ *The mother* ***tickled*** *the little boy's foot, and he screamed with laughter.*



vibrant [váibrənt] *adj.*

If something is **vibrant**, then it is bright and full of color.
→ *Their new shirts were a* ***vibrant*** *shade of red.*

Exercise 1

Choose the one that is similar in meaning to the given word.

1. reverse
   a. spell b. train c. switch d. camp
2. adverse
   a. written b. harmful c. tense d. blank
3. intermediate
   a. amazing b. safe c. stupid d. middle
4. regain
   a. reclaim b. book c. member d. length
5. mentor
   a. flavor b. terror c. teacher d. painter
6. inclusion
   a. energy b. moment c. peninsula d. welcome
7. adhesive
   a. paste b. floor c. segment d. treasure
8. vibrant
   a. dangerous b. messy c. dynamic d. hollow
9. dependency
   a. expanse b. need c. freshness d. tone
10. swarm
   a. heat b. group c. truth d. ledge

Exercise 2

Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

Word Bank

phoenix	intermittent	dependency	texture	fro
mentor	pollen	adverse	photosynthesis	vibrant

He enjoyed watching the 1____________ movement of the branch in the wind. As the branch moved to and 2____________, he felt calmed.

Her favorite magical creature was the 3____________. The bird's feathers were always a(n) 4____________ mix of red and orange.

Actually, those flowers have a(n) 5____________ effect on my mother's health. The 6____________ in it makes her sneeze.

Mr. Roth had been a valuable 7____________ for so many years. You could feel the knowledge from the 8____________ of his wrinkled hands.

Plants have a(n) 9____________ on sunlight. It's a necessary ingredient for the process of 10____________.

Exercise 3

Choose the one that is opposite in meaning to the given word.

1. inclusion
   a. exclusion b. inside c. instant d. unclean

2. regain
   a. snow b. break c. lose d. smell

3. eternal
   a. great b. true c. flat d. brief

4. dump
   a. gather b. explain c. solve d. glow

5. fluctuate
   a. heal b. remain c. stutter d. choose

Exercise 4

Write C if the italicized word is used correctly. Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

1. ____ The branches moved to and *fro* in the breeze.

2. ____ Honeybees collect *pollen* from flowers.

3. ____ The meeting was *eternal*. It lasted only ten minutes.

4. ____ The *adhesive* on this tape doesn't work anymore. It won't stick.

5. ____ In order to get into the sports arena, we had to pay a *phoenix*.

6. ____ This past week the weather has *fluctuated* a lot. It's been warm and sunny every day.

7. ____ Don't touch my knee. It *tickles* when anything touches me there.

8. ____ She *dumped* the dirty water out back in the garden.

9. ____ My level of Spanish is only at the *intermediate* stage.

10. ____ The *texture* of his workload was incredible.

The Greedy Bee

A young bee had passed his **intermediate** level exams. He now knew everything about flowers. He understood how they used **photosynthesis** to make oxygen and which ones produced the best **pollen**. Bees had an important **dependency** on pollen. From the beginning of time, bees' **eternal** task was to gather pollen and make honey with it.

Since he passed his exams, the little bee had earned his **inclusion** in the **swarms** that gathered pollen. He was excited because he was finally allowed to leave the hive. He left with the next swarm and was determined to find the perfect flower. Soon he saw a large, **vibrant** flower full of pollen. He landed on a petal and walked toward the pollen at the flower's center.

Immediately, he began rolling in the pollen, gathering it on his legs and wings. The fine **texture** of the pollen **tickled** when it stuck to his body. It was the best experience the little bee had ever had. He gathered as much as he could.

But when he was flying back home, he realized that all the pollen had an **adverse** effect. He had no control over his flight. The **intermittent** wind **fluctuated** in power. He was blown to and **fro**. One minute he was flying straight, and the next minute the wind had **reversed** his course.

He tried to **dump** some of the pollen, but it acted as an **adhesive**. He couldn't get it off. He became tired and fell to the ground.

"What am I going to do now?" he thought. Just then, his **mentor** landed next to him and began cleaning the excess pollen off the little bee. "You shouldn't have taken so much," his mentor said.

Finally, with the pollen off of him, the bee easily **regained** his strength, and like a **phoenix**, the young bee flew back into the air. When he returned to the hive, he turned to his mentor and said, "I learned an important lesson today. I will never be greedy again."





Reading Comprehension

PART A Mark each statement T for true or F for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. ____ The bees had an important dependency on pollen.

____

2. ____ The texture of the petals in the vibrant flower tickled.

____

3. ____ The little bee was blown to and fro and reversed in his direction.

____

4. ____ Because the pollen acted like an adhesive, the little bee couldn't dump it.

____

5. ____ After his mentor helped him regain his strength, the little bee lost his ambitions and fell to the ground like a phoenix.

____

PART B Answer the questions.

1. After the intermediate exams, what did the bee know about photosynthesis?

____

____

2. What did his inclusion in the swarms finally allow the little bee to do?

____

____

3. What was the bees' eternal task?

____

____

4. How did the excess pollen have an adverse effect on the bee's flight?

____

____

5. What was intermittent and fluctuated in the bees' power?

____

____

UNIT 21

Word List



abolish [əbɑ́liʃ] *v.*

To **abolish** something means to put an end to it, such as a system or law.
→ *President Lincoln* ***abolished*** *slavery in the US.*



amend [əménd] *v.*

To **amend** something means to change it to improve or make it accurate.
→ *The countries were in agreement that the treaty needed to be* ***amended****.*



aspire [əspáiər] *v.*

To **aspire** means to have a strong desire to achieve or do something.
→ *George* ***aspired*** *to be a doctor from a young age.*



censor [sénsər] *v.*

To **censor** information means to remove it if it is rude or rebellious.
→ *To protect innocent people, the location of the bomb was* ***censored****.*



charter [tʃɑ́ːrtər] *n.*

A **charter** is a document that describes the rights of an organization or group.
→ *The company* ***charter*** *explained that all employees had to pay a tax.*



constitution [kɑ̀nstətjúːʃən] *n.*

A **constitution** is a document of principles for a government.
→ *The country's* ***constitution*** *said a prime minister could only serve three terms.*



cosmopolitan [kɑ̀zməpɑ́lətən] *adj.*

When a place is **cosmopolitan**, it is full of people from many different places.
→ *There are dozens of different types of restaurants in a* ***cosmopolitan*** *city.*



disseminate [disémənèit] *v.*

To **disseminate** information or knowledge means to distribute it.
→ *The organization* ***disseminates*** *information about the dangers of smoking.*



flatter [flǽtər] *v.*

To **flatter** people means to praise them in an effort to please them.
→ *He was just* ***flattering*** *me when he said that my new dress looked gorgeous.*



infamous [ínfəməs] *adj.*

When someone is **infamous,** they are well known for something bad.
→ *That news channel is* ***infamous*** *for presenting biased information.*



lame [leim] *adj.*

If one is **lame**, they cannot walk properly due to an injury to the leg or foot.
→ *The terrible accident left many people dead and several others **lame**.*



limp [imp] *v.*

To **limp** means to walk with difficulty because someone's leg or foot is hurt.
→ *After the injury, the player **limped** off of the field.*



outburst [áutbə̀:rst] *n.*

An **outburst** is a sudden, strong expression of an emotion.
→ *There was an **outburst** of cheers when the comedian took the stage.*



pathological [pæθəlάdʒikəl] *adj.*

When a behavior is **pathological**, it is extreme, unacceptable, and uncontrollable.
→ *The **pathological** liar could not even tell the truth about unimportant matters.*



phenomenal [finάmənl] *adj.*

When something is **phenomenal**, it is unusually great.
→ *The child's ability to play the piano is nothing short of **phenomenal**.*



poll [poul] *n.*

A **poll** is a survey in which people give their opinions about important things.
→ *The **poll** showed that many people support the plan to stop gang violence.*



remorse [rimɔ́:rs] *n.*

Remorse is a strong feeling of sadness and regret.
→ *When I realized what I did, I felt **remorse** for my actions.*



secrecy [sí:krəsi] *n.*

Secrecy is the behavior of keeping things secret.
→ *The **secrecy** of the big organization made the government nervous.*



tackle [tækəl] *v.*

To **tackle** something means to deal with it in a determined and efficient way.
→ *Such social problems need to be **tackled** right away.*



trance [træns] *n.*

A **trance** is a a state where people seem asleep and have no control of themselves.
→ *The woman's powerful eyes often put men in a **trance**.*

Exercise 1

Choose the answer that best fits the question.

1. What might be abolished?
   a. A rule b. A toy c. A car d. A star
2. Who tackles crime?
   a. Bankers b. Criminals c. Postal workers d. Police officers
3. Who is infamous?
   a. A trusting friend b. An evil king
   c. A tiny puppy d. A newborn baby
4. If a behavior is pathological, it ______.
   a. is envied b. cannot be controlled
   c. can be bad d. is pleasant
5. Who might be lame?
   a. A healthy baby b. An athlete
   c. A young man d. Someone in a wheelchair
6. A trance is most similar to ______.
   a. dancing b. eating c. showering d. sleeping
7. What is most likely to have a charter?
   a. An unknown island b. A new automobile c. A large company d. A basketball
8. What might be censored?
   a. A newspaper b. A fly c. A cruise d. Cell phone
9. If your skills are phenomenal, they are ______.
   a. ordinary b. not appreciated c. in need of practice d. great
10. Which area is likely to be cosmopolitan?
    a. A television set b. A bedroom c. A big city d. A small village

Exercise 2

Choose the one that is opposite in meaning to the given word.

1. lame
   a. rude b. kind c. smart d. healthy
2. secrecy
   a. well known b. hidden c. upset d. popularity
3. abolish
   a. great b. start c. round d. caring
4. remorse
   a. again b. grief c. happiness d. glow
5. disseminate
   a. distribute b. collect c. open d. forget

Exercise 3

Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. His moving speech caused a huge strong, sudden expression of happy tears.

   ____

2. The main goal of the group was to distribute information about the needs of the poor.

   ____

3. The wounded soldier had to walk with difficulty because of a hurt foot back to the base.

   ____

4. We excitedly watched the results of the survey in which people give opinions.

   ____

5. The boys have a strong desire to finish college in less than three years.

   ____

6. When he saw how badly things had turned out, he felt a strong feeling of sadness and regret.

   ____

7. It is a difficult process to improve the official rulebook.

   ____

8. Those salesmen praise in an insincere way people to trick them into buying useless items.

   ____

9. The document of principles for the government was based on freedom for all people.

   ____

10. We were immediately suspicious of the boy because of his act of keeping things secret.

    ____

Exercise 4

Write C if the italicized word is used correctly. Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

1. ____ The boy *tackled* when he slipped on the ice.
2. ____ Many different languages are spoken in this *cosmopolitan* area.
3. ____ The *trance* was a beautiful arrangement of fruits and flowers on the table.
4. ____ The doctor had to *amend* the man's lungs to help him breathe better.
5. ____ The new country created a strong *constitution* to help guide it through the years.

The Mayor of Sherman

The **cosmopolitan** city of Sherman needed to elect a new mayor. Two men **aspired** to become mayor: Mr. Jones and Mr. Webb. Mr. Jones was a tall, handsome man. He was a **phenomenal** speaker, and the citizens loved him. However, Mr. Jones didn't know much about running a city. He was a **pathological** liar who merely **flattered** people with his words. Mr. Webb was very different. He was a small, unattractive man. He was **lame** and **limped** when he walked. But he was an expert on politics and knew what was best for the people.

The citizens of Sherman didn't care about what the politicians had to say. No one listened to Mr. Webb, even though he had great ideas. They cheered when Mr. Jones spoke, although he didn't talk about important things. His pretty words put people in a **trance**. All the **polls** predicted that Mr. Jones would win the election.

When the votes were totaled, Mr. Jones won easily. But when he took office, he didn't know what to do! He tried to hide his ignorance by working in **secrecy**. He added a law to the city's **constitution** that prevented citizens from seeing the mayor. He even **censored** newspapers that tried to **disseminate** information about his inability to help the people.

Soon, however, Mr. Jones became **infamous** for his poor leadership. There was an **outburst** of anger among the citizens. They were full of **remorse** for their misguided decision to elect an ignorant mayor. They voted to remove Mr. Jones and let Mr. Webb take over. Immediately, Mr. Webb proved that he was a great mayor. He **abolished** Mr. Jones's law, and he was willing to talk openly with everyone. He **tackled** important issues and **amended** unfair laws in the city's **charter**.

The citizens learned that a pleasant appearance and nice words do not make a good leader. The most important qualities are intelligence and a desire to help others.

Reading Comprehension

PART A Mark each statement T for true or F for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. ____ Two men aspired to be mayor of the cosmopolitan city of Sherman.

____

2. ____ Mr. Jones was a pathological speaker who flattered people with his words.

____

3. ____ Mr. Webb was lame, so he limped when he walked.

____

4. ____ Mr. Webb tackled important issues and amended unfair laws in the city charter.

____

5. ____ Mr. Jones censored newspapers that tried to disseminate outbursts of anger.

____

PART B Answer the questions.

1. What did the polls predict after the people were put into a trance?

____

____

2. What misguided decision did the people feel remorse for making?

____

____

3. What was Mr. Webb willing to do after he abolished Mr. Jones's laws from the constitution?

____

____

4. What did the phenomenal speaker become infamous for?

____

____

5. What was Mr. Jones trying to do by working in secrecy?

____

____

UNIT 22

Word List



coward [kauərd] *n.*

A **coward** is a person who lacks courage to do risky or dangerous things.

→ *A firefighter cannot be a **coward**. They have to be able to act quickly.*



delete [dilíːt] *v.*

To **delete** something means to remove or erase written material.

→ *Several lines had been **deleted** from her speech.*



firsthand [fə́ːrsthǽnd] *adj.*

If something is **firsthand**, then it is from an original source.

→ *If you want **firsthand** knowledge, ask someone who saw it.*



earnest [ə́ːrnist] *adj.*

If someone is **earnest**, then they are honest.

→ *The child was very **earnest** when she told her mother how she broke the dish.*



ethnic [éθnik] *adj.*

If something is **ethnic**, then it is related to a group with a similar culture.

→ *Many sections of the city are home to different **ethnic** communities.*



exclude [iksklúːd] *v.*

To **exclude** someone means to not accept them into a group.

→ *Carol was **excluded** from the contest because her friend was a judge.*



fluent [flúːənt] *adj.*

If someone is **fluent** in a language, then they are able to speak it very well.

→ *She was so **fluent** in German that you'd have thought she was from Germany.*



imperial [impíəriəl] *adj.*

If something is **imperial**, then it is of, or related to an empire.

→ *These old **imperial** coins were once used in the Roman Empire.*



inclusive [inklúːsiv] *adj.*

If something is **inclusive**, then it is open to all groups and people in society.

→ *A more **inclusive** event would have allowed children to attend.*



legislature [lédʒisleitʃəːr] *n.*

A **legislature** is the section of a government that makes laws.

→ *The senator had served ten years in the national **legislature**.*



linguistic [liŋgwistik] *adj.*

If something is **linguistic**, then it is concerned with language.

→ *A **linguistic** way of studying culture focuses on words within that culture.*



monolingual [mɑ̀nəliŋgwəl] *adj.*

If someone is **monolingual**, then they speak only one language.

→ *In today's global economy, being **monolingual** limits your opportunities.*



nationality [næ̀ʃənæləti] *n.*

Nationality is an identity based on the nation from which you come.

→ *His **nationality** is German, but he speaks French, Spanish, and Korean.*



patriot [péitriət] *n.*

A **patriot** is someone who loves, supports, and defends their country.

→ *Every year young **patriots** join their countries' militaries.*



prosecute [prɑ́səkjùːt] *v.*

To **prosecute** someone means to take legal action against them.

→ *They were **prosecuted** for fishing in the river without a permit.*



racial [réiʃəl] *adj.*

If something is **racial**, then it is related to a race or races.

→ *The differences between **racial** groups are physical characteristics and culture.*



solemn [sɑləm] *adj.*

If something is **solemn**, then it is serious and honest.

→ *The professor preferred a **solemn** relationship between him and his students.*



solidarity [sɑ̀lədǽrəti] *n.*

Solidarity is a union formed from common responsibilities or interests.

→ *All the citizens came together in a show of **solidarity** to create change.*



tact [tækt] *n.*

Tact is the ability to avoid offending people when dealing with problems.

→ *Since both sides would not agree, it required someone with **tact** to make peace.*



undermine [ʌ̀ndərmáin] *v.*

To **undermine** someone means to betray or weaken their efforts or authority.

→ *The documents helped to **undermine** the workers' trust in their bosses' honesty.*

Exercise 1

Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. No matter how much she begged, the older girls still did not accept Suzy.

   ____

2. Language based approaches are the best way to learn about a culture.

   ____

3. Constant changes were weakening the project's chances of being finished on time.

   ____

4. The boy made a serious and honest promise to his parents that he would never again cheat.

   ____

5. The movie director gave the actors and actresses a personal and original view of the newly completed movie.

   ____

6. Everyone knew that Luke studied Chinese. But no one knew he was able to speak it very well.

   ____

7. The teacher was waiting for one of the students to be honest about what had happened on the playground.

   ____

8. The Internet has made talking to people everywhere very natural. As a result, having a sense of common support for your ideas is easy.

   ____

9. Though he looked Greek, his identity based on the country he came from was Mexican.

   ____

10. Today, no one lives in the old royal palace. Instead, it's part of the university.

    ____

Exercise 2

Write C if the italicized word is used correctly. Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

1. ____ Peter is so *earnest*. He made more money than anyone I know.
2. ____ If you like *ethnic* foods, then you like foods from other cultures.
3. ____ Though it's the same language, there are *linguistic* differences between the two areas.
4. ____ The *patriot* is an amazing bird. It can repeat anything you tell it.
5. ____ If you want someone to care for your cattle, you should call a *coward*.
6. ____ The boy said that the test was unfair, and his classmates showed *solidarity* and agreed.
7. ____ The king said the princes had *undermined* his authority when they issued new orders.
8. ____ We *deleted* all the words that were spelled wrong.
9. ____ "I'm sorry you can't eat here. This restaurant is *inclusive*."
10. ____ The road going to the farmhouse is *monolingual*, so watch cars coming your way.
11. ____ He had seen the battle *firsthand* in old movies.
12. ____ If someone goes to court, then they are judged by the *legislature*.
13. ____ This city's history is important. It was once the *imperial* capital.
14. ____ His friends had left him alone in the library, but he didn't mind being *solemn*.
15. ____ The criminals were *prosecuted* for the crimes they had committed.
16. ____ That college *excludes* anyone who has low test scores.
17. ____ Many people wonder about her *nationality*. However, he knows where she's from.
18. ____ The mothers covered their children's heads because the rain was so *fluent*.
19. ____ I liked all the cars, but I bought the *racial* car because it was the fastest.
20. ____ His method had a lot of *tact*. Soon, everyone agreed with his point of view.

The Editor's Choice

A newspaper editor sat at his desk and stared at the flashing cursor on his computer's screen. He didn't know if he should **delete** the article he had just written or go ahead and publish it. He was scared and filled with doubt.

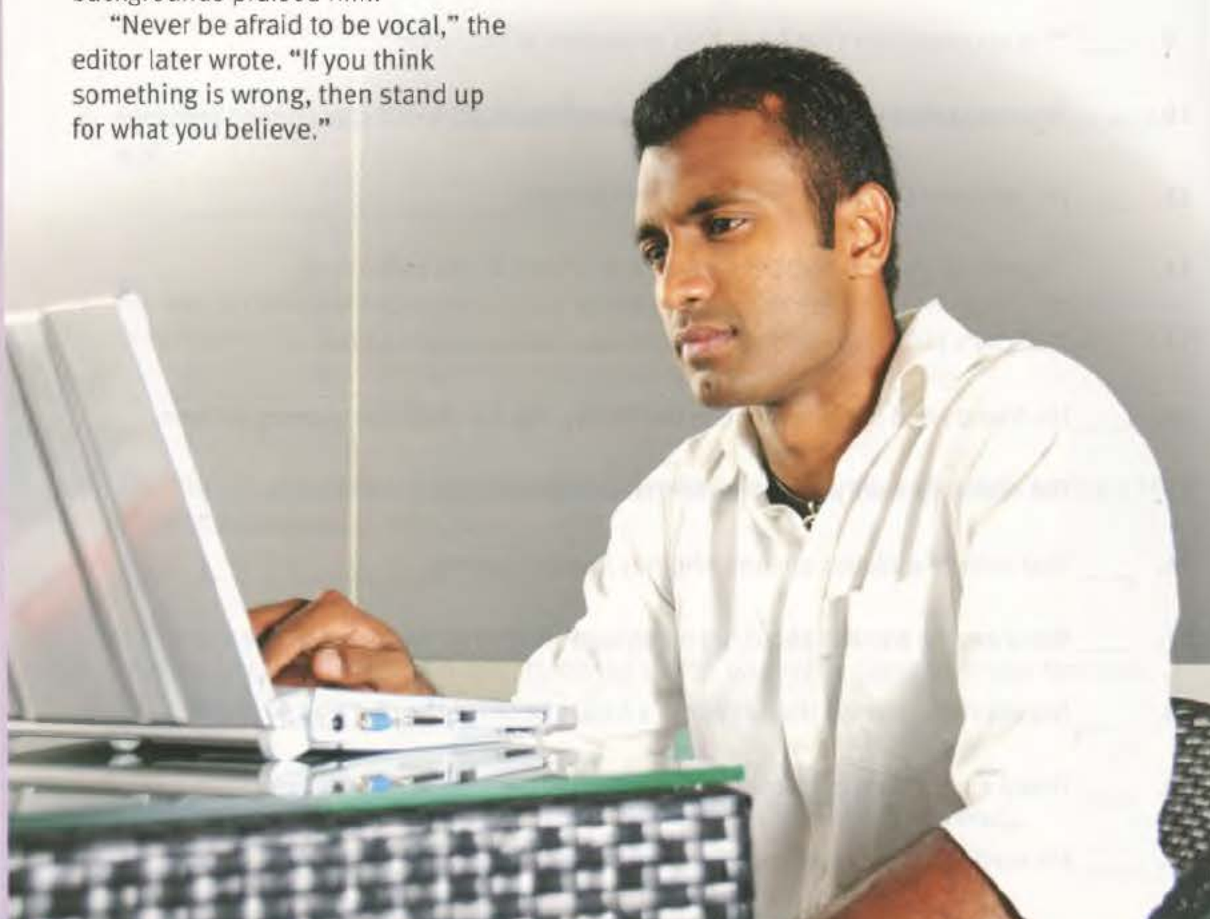
The empire had passed a new law stating that citizens could only use the **imperial** language. The editor disagreed with the law and decided to write an article about why it was wrong. He felt that the new law **excluded** people of different **nationalities** and **racial** and **ethnic** backgrounds. He had **firsthand** knowledge of what it feels like not to be **fluent** in the imperial language because he was from a remote part of the empire.

He felt that the empire shouldn't be **monolingual** and should be more **inclusive**. Yet he was afraid that he would get in trouble for having this belief. Many would say that he was not a **patriot**—that he didn't love the empire. But he didn't wish to **undermine** the authority of the empire. He wanted to argue that the empire could be stronger if it accepted people of various cultures and beliefs.

At last, he decided to stop being a **coward** and to be **earnest** about how he felt. He wrote the article. It wasn't rude or angry, but rather, very **solemn** and intelligent. The next day it was published in all the papers.

Everyone was impressed by his **tact** and showed **solidarity** with his ideas. He expected to be arrested any day, but the police never came. Surprisingly, instead of being **prosecuted**, he became a hero. The **legislature** changed the law, and people from many **linguistic** backgrounds praised him.

"Never be afraid to be vocal," the editor later wrote. "If you think something is wrong, then stand up for what you believe."



Reading Comprehension

PART A Mark each statement T for true or F for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. ____ The editor felt the imperial law excluded people of different nationalities and racial and ethnic backgrounds.

____

2. ____ The legislature prosecuted the editor for undermining the authority of the empire.

____

3. ____ The editor was not fluent in the empire's language.

____

4. ____ Everyone was impressed by the editor's tact and showed solidarity with his ideas.

____

5. ____ The article wasn't solemn and intelligent, but rather rude and angry.

____

PART B Answer the questions.

1. Where was the editor sitting when the cursor was ready to delete his article?

____

____

2. After the editor decided not to be a coward but be earnest, what did he do?

____

____

3. If the empire accepted other languages, what did the editor think would happen?

____

____

4. Why was the editor afraid to say that the empire should be more inclusive?

____

____

5. What did the editor write about being vocal?

____

____

UNIT

23

Word List



allocate [ǽləkèit] *v.*

To **allocate** something means to put it aside for a certain purpose or person.

→ *The government **allocated** $100 million to aid the disaster relief effort.*



appetizing [ǽpitàiziŋ] *adj.*

When food is **appetizing**, it looks and smells very good.

→ *The **appetizing** plate of cookies was gone in half an hour.*



blizzard [blízərd] *n.*

A **blizzard** is a severe snow storm with strong winds.

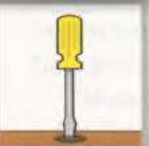
→ *We did not dare to go outside during the terrible **blizzard**.*



cavity [kǽvəti] *n.*

A **cavity** is a hole or space in something.

→ *There was a small **cavity** in the wall of the cave where an animal lived.*



clockwise [klɑ́kwàiz] *adv.*

If something moves **clockwise**, it moves in a circle in the same direction as a clock.

→ *Turn the screw **clockwise** to tighten it.*



concentric [kənséntrik] *adj.*

When circles or rings are **concentric**, they have the same center.

→ *The target was a series of **concentric** circles.*



courtesy [kɔ́ːrtəsi] *n.*

Courtesy is the excellence of manners or social conduct.

→ *Jenna always behaves with great **courtesy** when people visit her home.*



crisp [krisp] *adj.*

When food is **crisp**, it is hard or has a hard surface in a way that is pleasant.

→ *My favorite snack is a bag of **crisp**, delicious potato chips.*



discord [dískɔːrd] *n.*

Discord is disagreement or fighting between people.

→ *There was much **discord** between the experts on the talk show.*



frigid [frídʒid] *adj.*

When something is **frigid**, it is extremely cold.

→ *We decided not to go on the hike because the weather was too **frigid**.*



generate [dʒénərèit] *v.*

To **generate** something means to cause it to develop or begin.

→ *The mayor promised to **generate** new jobs and programs to help the poor.*



glacial [gléiʃəl] *adj.*

When something is **glacial**, it relates to large masses of ice that move slowly.

→ *Penguins thrive in the **glacial** regions of Antarctica.*



interchange [intərtʃéindʒ] *n.*

An **interchange** of ideas between people is a discussion of each person's idea.

→ *There was an **interchange** of ideas between the groups.*



locker [lɑ́kər] *n.*

A **locker** is a small cabinet with a lock where people store their possessions.

→ *I keep my school books in my **locker**.*



multicultural [mʌltikʌ́ltʃərəl] *adj.*

When something is **multicultural**, it relates to many different cultures.

→ *Everyone was welcomed to attend the **multicultural** celebration.*



omission [oumíʃən] *n.*

An **omission** is something that has been left out or not done.

→ *Mike was upset because of the **omission** of his name during the ceremony.*



oversee [òuvərsíː] *v.*

To **oversee** something means to make sure that it is being done properly.

→ *His job was to **oversee** the progress of the construction project.*



pierce [piərs] *v.*

To **pierce** something means to make a hole in it using a sharp object.

→ *The arrow **pierced** the target in the very center.*



replicate [répləkèit] *v.*

To **replicate** something is to do it in the exact same way as someone before.

→ *I would love to **replicate** my father's achievements in school.*



wavy [wéivi] *adj.*

When something is **wavy**, it is not straight but has a series of curves.

→ *The child drew **wavy** lines all over the piece of paper.*

Exercise 1

Choose the one that is opposite in meaning to the given word.

1. frigid
   a. happy b. hot c. open d. clear
2. wavy
   a. straight b. pretty c. likely d. quick
3. crisp
   a. more b. slow c. nice d. soft
4. replicate
   a. flight b. original c. friend d. agreement
5. allocate
   a. take away b. freeze c. close d. fight

Exercise 2

Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. No one else can open my small cabinet with a lock.
   ____
2. How can we prevent argument and disagreement in the future?
   ____
3. The brave travelers were not stopped by the snow storm with strong winds.
   ____
4. The organizers made sure that the parade was related to many different cultures.
   ____
5. The thief hid the money in a small hole in the wall.
   ____
6. I thought the hosts showed a lot of politeness and respect for others.
   ____
7. It was her job to make sure everything was being done properly on the project.
   ____
8. What can we do to cause the beginning or development of interest in our product?
   ____
9. People cannot withstand extremely cold temperatures without clothing and shelter.
   ____
10. John used a knife to make a hole in the thick rubber.
    ____

Exercise 3

Write C if the italicized word is used correctly. Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

1. ____ This is a *multicultural* holiday. People from all over the world celebrate it.
2. ____ The valuables are kept in a secure *locker*.
3. ____ If things move *clockwise*, they move in reverse.
4. ____ The doctor *pierced* his skin with the needle to draw blood.
5. ____ The scientist tried to *replicate* the experiment and compare the results.
6. ____ The *cavity* quickly traveled down the stream and to the lake.
7. ____ The *frigid* soup burned my tongue!
8. ____ School was cancelled today because of the horrible *blizzard* outside.
9. ____ The *appetizing* scene made everyone in the theater cry.
10. ____ After a brief *interchange* of ideas, we were ready to begin the new project.
11. ____ Make sure to include an *omission* of our goals in the presentation.
12. ____ The charity raised money for all of the *wavy* children in the city.
13. ____ Tim was chosen to *oversee* the progress of the building crew.
14. ____ The *glacial* dog loved to run and chase the ball in the park.
15. ____ We need to *generate* a new plan because this one isn't going to work.
16. ____ He was not pleased with the movie. He thought it was too *concentric*.
17. ____ The brothers cannot work together. There is always *discord* between them.
18. ____ The *crisp* lettuce went well with the sandwich.
19. ____ The mother was disappointed with the extreme *courtesy* her children displayed.
20. ____ Seats will be *allocated* to the people who are the first to arrive.

The Ice House

Last year, Erik constructed one of the world's strangest houses in the **glacial** landscape of northern Sweden. He called it the Ice House: a house made entirely of ice and snow. All of the beds, chairs, tables, and walls are cold, hard sculptures of ice.

A group of architects and volunteers from all over the world traveled to the site of the Ice House and began its construction. The **multicultural** group journeyed through **blizzards** and **frigid** temperatures to reach the site. Once the builders arrived, there was an **interchange** of ideas, and tools were **allocated** to each worker. An expert was selected to **oversee** the building process to make sure there was no **discord** between the workers. Once a plan was **generated**, they got right to work. The design was very unique; the builders couldn't **replicate** the design from normal houses.

The first step was to build the walls and ceiling. The builders used a metal frame to help them build the structure. After the ice was in place, the frame was removed. The builders then created furniture and art pieces. Designs were carved into each piece. One worker carved big **wavy** lines, and another made tiny **clockwise**, **concentric** circles. Finally, the workers carved small **cavities** in the roof and inserted colored lights. When the work was finished, the beautiful house was ready for a resident to enjoy.

Living in the Ice House is an experience like no other. Erik stores his belongings in an ice **locker** and lays out a sleeping bag on his ice bed. At dinner, he dines on a delicious salad with **crisp** toppings. And for the main course, he enjoys **appetizing** fish caught from a nearby river. The fish are **pierced** with icicles and served on ice plates. After dinner, he gets ready for a cold night. The **omission** of heaters can be too much for his visitors sometimes. Luckily, there are warm rooms nearby, as a **courtesy** to people who get too cold.



Reading Comprehension

PART A Mark each statement T for true or F for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. ____ A multicultural group traveled through blizzards and frigid temperatures to reach the site.

____

2. ____ Erik dines on crisp, appetizing fish that are pierced with icicles.

____

3. ____ The expert who oversaw the process made sure there wasn't discord in the glacial landscape.

____

4. ____ One worker carved big wavy lines, and another made tiny clockwise, concentric circles.

____

5. ____ The builders replicated the design from normal houses.

____

PART B Answer the questions.

1. What was allocated to the workers after an interchange of ideas?

____

____

2. What was put in cavities in the roof?

____

____

3. What happened when a plan was generated?

____

____

4. What is provided as a courtesy when guests get too cold?

____

____

5. What did Erik put in his ice locker?

____

____

UNIT 24

Word List



abide [əbáid] *v.*

To **abide** by something, like a rule, means to obey it.

→ *If you want to play the game with us, you must be willing to **abide** by our rules.*



conversion [kənvə́ːrʒən] *n.*

Conversion is the act of changing something into a different state or form.

→ *The city discussed the **conversion** of the parking lot into a skateboard park.*



cram [kræm] *v.*

To **cram** things means to put them into a place that can barely contain them.

→ *He **crammed** all of his shirts into the top drawer of the dresser.*



defer [difə́ːr] *v.*

To **defer** means to arrange for an action to happen at a later time.

→ *The girl was very sleepy, so she chose to **defer** her bath until morning.*



export [ikspɔ́ːrt] *v.*

To **export** products means to sell them to other countries.

→ *The United States **exports** many cereals and grains.*



fume [fjuːm] *n.*

Fumes are unhealthy smoke and gases that are made by fires or chemicals.

→ *The engine put unpleasant, black **fumes** into the air.*



habitual [həbítʃuəl] *adj.*

When something is **habitual**, it is a behavior that a person usually does or has.

→ *The man was a **habitual** liar who was incapable of being honest with the police.*



justify [dʒʌ́stəfài] *v.*

To **justify** something means to show or prove that it is necessary.

→ *The government tried to **justify** its decision to bring the country into a war.*



output [áutpùt] *n.*

Output is the amount of something that a person or thing produces.

→ *The boss hired more workers to increase the factory's **output** of products.*



overpopulation [òuvərpɑpjuléiʃən] *n.*

Overpopulation is the state of having too many people in an area.

→ *The organization is concerned with **overpopulation** of the world.*



patent [pætənt] *n.*

A **patent** is a right to be the only person allowed to make or sell a new product.

→ *He quickly established a **patent** for his brilliant invention.*



penalize [pi:nəlàiz] *v.*

To **penalize** someone means to punish him or her.

→ *The team was **penalized** when they broke the rules.*



petroleum [pitróuliəm] *n.*

Petroleum is a liquid natural resource from which many fuels are made.

→ *The **petroleum** at that factory is used to make gasoline.*



prototype [próutətàip] *n.*

A **prototype** is a new machine that is not ready to be made in large quantities.

→ *He introduced his **prototype** to the motorcycle company.*



scrap [skræp] *n.*

A **scrap** of something is a small amount of it.

→ *Chris liked to use many **scraps** of paper when thinking up ideas.*



sector [sektə:r] *n.*

A **sector** is a part of a country's economy in a specific type of industry.

→ *We learned about just a few of the factories within the manufacturing **sector**.*



subscribe [səbskráib] *v.*

To **subscribe** to something is to agree or to concur with it.

→ *She **subscribed** to the view that musical education should be kept in schools.*



subsist [səbsíst] *v.*

To **subsist** means to have the food, water, and money needed to stay alive.

→ *Some people are forced to **subsist** on only a few dollars a month.*



suspend [səspend] *v.*

To **suspend** something means to delay or stop it from happening for a while.

→ The oil company ***suspended*** production until it was sure the factory was safe.



synthesis [sinθəsis] *n.*

A **synthesis** is a combination of different ideas or styles.

→ *The band's music was a **synthesis** of many different musical genres.*

Exercise 1

Choose the answer that best fits the question.

1. What is needed to subsist?
   a. Rainy weather
   b. Clean water
   c. Fast cars
   d. The Internet

2. What is someone penalized for?
   a. Falling in love
   b. Winning a race
   c. An invention
   d. Breaking the law

3. What does a business owner justify?
   a. Her house
   b. Her decision
   c. Her workers
   d. Her family

4. Which one of these uses a product made from petroleum?
   a. A sandwich
   b. A telephone
   c. An automobile
   d. A cow

5. What releases fumes?
   a. An old truck
   b. A baby cat
   c. A tired worker
   d. A bicycle

Exercise 2

Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

Word Bank

fumes	habitual	scraps	prototype	abide
overpopulation	patent	export	output	sector

Everyone was very excited about the new 1____________.
The inventor of the machine got a 2____________.

The dramatic increase of people into the city led to 3____________.
It is the most important problem in the human services 4____________.

The mother was worried that her child's bad behavior was 5____________.
She decided on some new rules to which her child had to 6____________ by.

The factory produced 5000 computers a day as 7____________.
But the machines used to make them also let out harmful 8____________.

The country prepared tons of different materials to 9____________.
However, some of the materials were just 10____________.

Exercise 3

Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. The best theory was the one that was a <u>combination</u> of all the scientist's ideas.

   ____

2. When the power went out, he was forced to <u>stop or delay progress on</u> his project.

   ____

3. The brothers <u>believe along with other people</u> to the opinion that socialism is best.

   ____

4. The cutting tool was just a <u>new machine not ready to be made in large amounts</u>.

   ____

5. Her job was to get all of the goods ready to <u>sell to other countries</u>.

   ____

6. The chemist demonstrated the <u>change into a different form</u> of liquid water into gas.

   ____

7. After the tornado, it was difficult for the family to <u>have the food and money needed to live</u>.

   ____

8. The mechanic yelled when he stepped on the sharp <u>small amount</u> of metal.

   ____

9. It is the policeman's job to make sure people <u>do what is right</u> by the law.

   ____

10. We'll have to <u>postpone</u> our vacation until next month.

    ____

Exercise 4

Write C if the italicized word is used correctly. Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

1. ____ The big city worked hard to prevent *overpopulation* problems.
2. ____ I tried to *cram* all of my clothes into one suitcase.
3. ____ The machine's *output* was so great that we ran out of room to store the products.
4. ____ Why don't we *defer* the decision until right now?
5. ____ The *conversion* over the bridge was scary.

Preparing of the Future

Overpopulation is a big problem in the world today. Too many people are **crammed** into cities and towns around the globe. Earth's population is about 6.5 billion people. This number is growing every day. In just 50 years, the population will be almost 9 billion.

Many people worry that the Earth won't have enough resources to support so many people. One major reason for this is that wasting resources and polluting have become **habitual** behaviors. Industrial **output** results in polluting the air with dangerous **fumes**. Also, cars and machines waste a ton of important natural resources like oil and water. It's possible that the Earth may become so damaged that it cannot support a large population of humans.

Another issue is the lack of useful land for cultivating crops. Even today, many people **subsist** on mere **scraps** of food and little water. In 50 years, many experts worry that huge numbers of people will starve to death. So what is being done to prepare for the future?

People are realizing they can no longer **justify** their wasteful behavior or **defer** action to fix it. Many car companies already have **patents** on **prototypes** for very efficient cars. Such cars waste no resources and produce no pollution. A **conversion** to clean cars means that **petroleum** can be saved for the future. In addition, the environmental **sectors** of many governments are setting strict rules for industries that pollute too much. If companies do not **abide** by the standards, they are **penalized** with higher taxes. In some cases, their operations might be **suspended** altogether.

Food is also an issue that is being tackled. Many countries are now **subscribing** to the point of view that immediate action is needed. They are determining ways to **export** goods to people in need, so that no one goes hungry. Experts will continue to come up with ideas for the future, and a **synthesis** of these ideas will help to support the growing population.



Reading Comprehension

PART A Mark each statement T for true or F for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. ____ Because of overpopulation, too many people are crammed into cities and towns.

____

2. ____ The environmental sectors of many governments are deferring strict standards.

____

3. ____ Some car companies have patents on prototypes.

____

4. ____ A conversion to clean cars means petroleum can be used right now for people.

____

5. ____ Companies that don't abide by standards are penalized or their operations might be suspended.

____

PART B Answer the questions.

1. What will a synthesis of good ideas for the future do?

____

____

2. What have become habitual behaviors in the world today?

____

____

3. What prototypes do companies have patents for in the passage?

____

____

4. What behavior can no longer be justified?

____

____

5. What point of view are many countries subscribing to?

____

____

UNIT 25

Word List





acrobat [ǽkrəbæ̀t] *n.*

An **acrobat** is a person who entertains people by doing amazing physical things.
→ *There were **acrobats** at the circus that did impressive and complicated jumps.*



advocacy [ǽdvəkəsi] *n.*

Advocacy is the act of supporting or recommending something.
→ *Janine's strong **advocacy** for the event made people want to attend.*



communal [kəmjúːnl] *adj.*

If something is **communal**, it involves a group of people.
→ *On the weekends, Theo and his son picked up trash in the **communal** park.*



fluid [flúːid] *adj.*

If something is **fluid**, it is smooth and moves gracefully.
→ *Boris was a famous ballet dancer because people admired his **fluid** movements.*



harmonize [hάːrmənàiz] *v.*

To **harmonize** means to make different things go well together.
→ *The sweet and sour flavors of the dish **harmonized** well and tasted great.*



industrious [indʌ́striəs] *adj.*

If someone is **industrious**, they work hard.
→ *Dennis was very **industrious**, so he never had problems finding a job.*



inventive [invéntiv] *adj.*

When someone is **inventive**, they are good at creating new things.
→ *The **inventive** student built a robot to help her with her chores.*



judicial [dʒuːdíʃəl] *adj.*

If something is **judicial**, it is related to judges or courts of law.
→ *The laws changed the way the **judicial** system was structured.*



Mandarin [mǽndərin] *n.*

Mandarin is one of the two main Chinese languages.
→ *Although John's parents both spoke **Mandarin**, he could only speak English.*



metropolitan [mètrəpάlitən] *adj.*

If something is **metropolitan**, it relates to a large city.
→ *All of the **metropolitan** excitement of New York City made Rufus nervous.*



mimic [mimik] *v.*

To **mimic** something means to copy the way it sounds or moves.

→ *The hunter **mimicked** a duck's call and shot the two ducks that called back.*



misguided [misgáidid] *adj.*

When something is **misguided**, it is based on bad judgment or wrong beliefs.

→ *The snake bit Molly during her **misguided** attempt to grab it.*



rehearse [rihə́:rs] *v.*

To **rehearse** means to practice and prepare for a performance in front of people.

→ *Vick's band **rehearsed** all week before their first show.*



scorn [skɔ:rn] *v.*

To **scorn** someone means to behave without respect toward them.

→ *The criminal was **scorned** by everyone in the community.*



sensory [sénsəri] *adj.*

If something is **sensory**, it is related to the senses.

→ *Iris and Eric preferred the **sensory** thrill of watching movies in the theater.*



staple [stéipəl] *adj.*

If something is **staple**, it is standard or basic.

→ *Hamburgers, steaks and hotdogs are **staple** foods to cook on a grill.*



statute [stǽtʃu:t] *n.*

A **statute** is a law that is official and has been written down.

→ *The new **statute** made it illegal to walk dogs in the park.*



veteran [vétərən] *n.*

A **veteran** is someone who has a lot of experience doing something.

→ *Hank was the team **veteran** and had played in more games than anyone else.*



villain [vilən] *n.*

A **villain** is an evil person who breaks the law or hurts others.

→ *The **villain** escaped with half of my family's valuables.*



vine [vain] *n.*

A **vine** is a plant that has long, twisting stems and climbs upward.

→ *The branches of the trees were covered with **vines**.*

Exercise 1

Choose the one that is opposite in meaning to the given word.

1. veteran
   a. wet　b. amateur　c. young　d. vague

2. harmonize
   a. exaggerate　b. disagree　c. lessen　d. mark

3. misguided
   a. lost　b. lengthy　c. common　d. well-planned

4. villain
   a. supporter　b. thief　c. hero　d. loud person

5. scorn
   a. respect　b. weird　c. delicate　d. factory-related

Exercise 2

Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

Word Bank

industrious	communal	rehearsed	metropolitan	fluid
statutes	acrobats	inventive	Mandarin	judicial

Stella was amazed by the performance of the 1______________.
She thought their 2______________ movements were beautiful.

Dave had four siblings, so he was used to 3______________ living.
They shared almost everything and were 4______________ about finding new uses for old things.

The 5______________ system has many roles.
It interprets laws and 6______________ and judges whether they are fair.

The students 7______________ for the play every day after school.
They were very 8______________ and often stayed after dark.

9______________ is spoken throughout northern and southwestern China.
However, other languages are also popular in 10______________ areas.

Exercise 3

Write C if the italicized word is used correctly. Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

1. ____ The animal rights *advocacy* group worked to protect animals.

2. ____ He was well-liked by people in his class. A lot of people *scorned* him.

3. ____ Going on a rollercoaster is a wild *sensory* experience.

4. ____ Items like sunscreen, towel and bathing suit are *staple* items needed for the beach.

5. ____ The hotel had a *communal* kitchen that the guests were free to use.

6. ____ The *acrobat* had studied biology for many years before he became successful.

7. ____ The audience *rehearsed* the play for the actors.

8. ____ Chris's actions were *misguided*. He should have found out the facts first.

9. ____ The people of the small town were very *metropolitan*.

10. ____ *Mandarin* Chinese is said to be one of the hardest languages to learn.

11. ____ Kayla watched the *fluid* motions of the graceful bird.

12. ____ The *statute* was placed in front of the new police station.

13. ____ The singers *harmonized* during the last part of the song. It sounded lovely.

14. ____ After his shoelaces tore, the *inventive* boy used floss to tie his shoes together.

15. ____ Mrs. Campbell's son was lazy and *industrious*.

16. ____ I'm interested in getting a job as a *judicial* officer, like my father the judge.

17. ____ Some insects *mimic* the appearance of poisonous bugs to keep predators away.

18. ____ The *veteran* gave my pet dog medicine to feel better.

19. ____ Long *vines* grew around the side of the house and covered up the front wall.

20. ____ The *villain* helped the family escape their house when it caught fire.

Hundred Plays

Over two thousand years ago, Chinese farmers had a problem. Even though they were very **industrious**, the weather became too cold outside to plant their **staple** food, rice. So what did they do? Since they had so much free time during the long, cold winters, the **inventive** farmers started performing tricks to entertain themselves. They used their farm tools and anything they could find to make their tricks more spectacular. They even twisted their bodies into crazy shapes and performed awesome jumps. Over time, they became great **acrobats**, and their art form came to be known as "Hundred Plays."

Hundred Plays involves doing many kinds of tricks. For example, in **Mandarin**-speaking parts of China, performers do the lion dance. They wear costumes and **mimic** the animal's movements. Early performers also did tricks on ropes and **vines** that were high above the ground.

Even though the acrobats' **fluid** movements may have looked easy, they took a lot of work.

Learning Hundred Plays is a **communal** event. A **veteran** of the acrobatic arts usually teaches younger people in the village. They spend a lot of time **rehearsing**. The young performers also learn an old philosophy. The teachings help them **harmonize** the **sensory** aspects of acrobatics with mental aspects. In other words, it teaches them to use their physical and mental strength together.

Since the art has its origins with poor farmers, rich people used to **scorn** acrobats. They thought acrobats were **villains**. The rich people thought the acrobats just wanted to trick them. But later, their **misguided** opinions changed. Acrobats came to be respected in Chinese society. They were invited to perform in **metropolitan** areas as well as in small villages. They performed for important people, including **judicial** officers. Arts **advocacy** groups convinced the government to support Chinese acrobatics. As a result, there is now a **statute** that made several villages the center of training future acrobats.



Reading Comprehension

PART A Mark each statement T for true or F for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. ____ The Chinese farmers became great acrobats while planting staple crops like rice.

____

2. ____ The version of the lion dance in Mandarin-speaking areas involves performers mimicking the movements of the lion.

____

3. ____ Chinese acrobats gain their fluid motions by rehearsing often.

____

4. ____ The art form of Hundred Plays harmonizes the sensory and mental aspects of acrobatics.

____

5. ____ Advocacy groups worked to get a statute that would protect acrobats from being scorned.

____

PART B Answer the questions.

1. According to the passage, what were the early Chinese farmers like?

____

____

2. How are new acrobats trained?

____

____

3. What were the misguided judgments about acrobats in the past?

____

____

4. What unusual object was used by early acrobats to do tricks high above the ground?

____

____

5. How did the location and audience of a Hundred Play change after acrobats gained respect?

____

____

UNIT 26

Word List



constrain [kənstréin] *v.*

To **constrain** something means to limit its development.

→ *Jim cannot join us because he is **constrained** by previous plans.*



depot [di:pou] *n.*

A **depot** is a bus or train station.

→ *He waited for his mother to arrive at the **depot**.*



emulate [émjəlèit] *v.*

To **emulate** people means to imitate them because they are greatly admired.

→ *As a small boy, he always tried to **emulate** his big brother.*



forefinger [fɔ́:rfiŋgər] *n.*

The **forefinger** is the finger between one's thumb and middle finger.

→ *He shouted, "There it is!" and pointed with his **forefinger**.*



guts [gʌts] *n.*

The **guts** are all the organs inside a person or animal.

→ *The doctor can tell you every process that happens in one's **guts**.*



inherent [inhíərənt] *adj.*

When something is **inherent**, it is a natural part of something else.

→ *Sweating is an **inherent** bodily function when exercising.*



intimidate [intímədèit] *v.*

To **intimidate** means to frighten others.

→ *My dad **intimidates** my friends whenever they visit.*



janitor [dʒǽnətər] *n.*

A **janitor** is a person who makes repairs and takes care of a building.

→ *The school **janitor** cleaned up the messy cafeteria.*



moist [mɔist] *adj.*

When something is **moist**, it is slightly wet.

→ *The ground is still **moist** from the rain last night.*



nope [noup] *adv.*

Nope is an informal way of saying "no."

→ *He asked if I had any money, and I had to say, "**Nope**."*



prod [prɑd] v.

To **prod** means to push someone or something with a finger or pointed object.

→ *The bully **prodded** me in the chest with his finger.*



ransom [rǽnsəm] n.

A **ransom** is a sum of money paid to a kidnapper to set the person free.

→ *He kidnapped the prince and demanded $1 million as **ransom**.*



restrain [ristréin] v.

To **restrain** someone or something means to use physical strength to stop them.

→ *Mike **restrained** Allen from reaching the door.*



saliva [səláivə] n.

Saliva is the watery liquid in people's mouths that helps in digestion.

→ *The baby could not keep the **saliva** from dripping out of its mouth.*



spit [spit] v.

To **spit** means to force liquid from one's mouth.

→ *He emerged from the pool and **spit** water from his mouth.*



sprint [sprint] v.

To **sprint** means to run very fast over a short distance.

→ *The kids didn't want to be late to class, so they **sprinted** to the bus stop.*



stunt [stʌnt] n.

A **stunt** is something that is done in order to get attention or publicity.

→ *The man jumped over the cars as a promotional **stunt**.*



tolerant [tɑ́lərənt] adj.

When people are **tolerant**, they are approved of because they accept others.

→ *The **tolerant** leader thought that everyone was equal regardless of race.*



vampire [vǽmpaiər] n.

A **vampire** is a fictional monster that sleeps in a coffin and sucks people's blood.

→ *The **vampire** snuck up on the woman and bit her in the neck.*



yawn [jɔːn] v.

To **yawn** means to open one's mouth wide and breathe in air.

→ *The child **yawned** and stretched her arms before bed for the night.*

Exercise 1

Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. I'm glad our teacher is so accepting of others as they are.

   ____

2. Chewing gum creates a lot of watery liquid used for digestion and chewing food.

   ____

3. She had to use physical strength to stop the big dog so that it did not try to attack us.

   ____

4. Let's see who can run fast over a short distance to the car in the shortest amount of time.

   ____

5. Lots of people try to imitate the sports star.

   ____

6. The ache is coming deep from within her organs within the body.

   ____

7. Please take a slightly wet towel and wipe the surface of the table to clean it.

   ____

8. She wore a ring on her finger between her thumb and middle finger.

   ____

9. A lack of money might limit the development of the project.

   ____

10. His answer is always an informal way of saying no.

    ____

Exercise 2

Choose the one that is similar in meaning to the given word.

1. prod
a. eat b. push c. speak d. believe

2. nope
a. no b. free c. brave d. alive

3. sprint
a. crave b. drive c. run d. pretend

4. emulate
a. annoy b. proceed c. fear d. imitate

5. vampire
a. car b. monster c. feather d. trait

Exercise 3

Write C if the italicized word is used correctly. Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

1. ____ After walking through the desert, the thirsty man had no *saliva* left in his mouth.

2. ____ We've been waiting at the *depot* for two hours for the train to arrive!

3. ____ The joke was so funny that it made him *yawn*.

4. ____ The *tolerant* coach didn't think that girls were good enough to play on the team.

5. ____ He *spit* on the ground to show his disgust for the situation.

6. ____ I hope I don't have to *constrain* another essay at school tomorrow.

7. ____ The boy's dream was to *restrain* as well as his father someday.

8. ____ He is usually a very calm person. His anger today was just an *inherent* act.

9. ____ The evil man expected a large *ransom* before he would return the child to her mother.

10. ____ The rotten meal gave me a terrible pain in my *guts*.

11. ____ I *intimidated* my homework, so I could go outside and play baseball.

12. ____ No one was impressed with Bobby's *stunt* to get attention.

13. ____ Using his *forefinger*, he pointed to a plane in the sky.

14. ____ Take plenty of water with you before you begin the journey across the *moist* desert.

15. ____ The *janitor* had to fix the heater before people could enter the building.

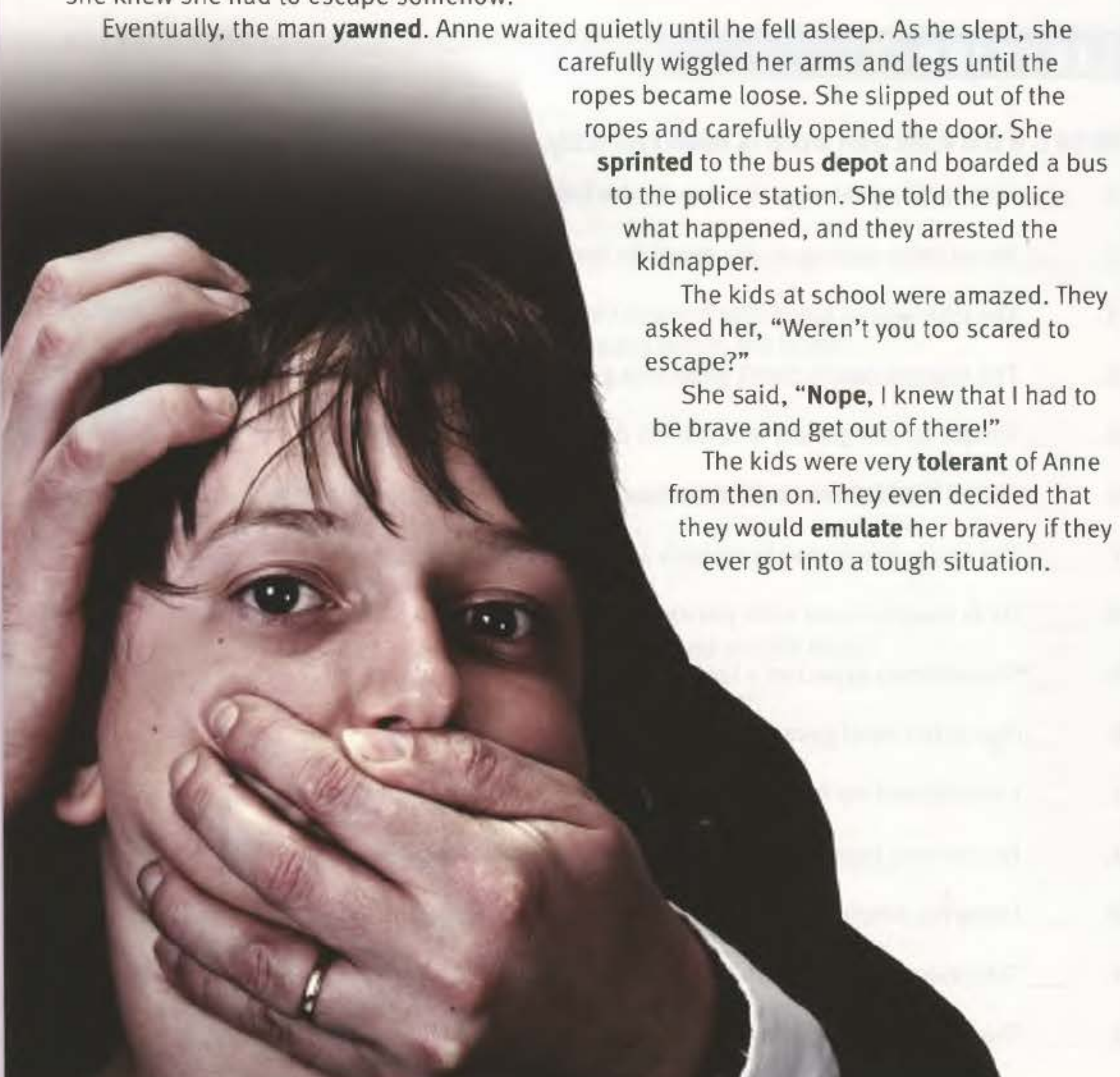
The Kidnapping

Anne was a very quiet girl who had an **inherent** fear of almost everything. The kids at school would play tricks on her all the time. They would hide behind the door of the school **janitor**'s closet, then jump out to scare her. Once, a boy dressed up like a **vampire** and chased her down the street. Anne hated being **constrained** by her fears, but she didn't know how to be brave.

She was walking home from school one day when someone came up behind her. Before she could turn around, a powerful man grabbed her. She couldn't scream because a huge hand was put over her mouth. Anne knew that this could not be another **stunt** by her classmates. The scary man **restrained** her arms and legs and carried her to his house. He tied Anne to a chair. Her **guts** began to hurt because she was so scared.

The man **prodded** Anne with his **forefinger** and said, "You'll stay right here until I get a **ransom** from your parents. Then I'll be rich!" The dirty man **spit** when he talked. A string of **saliva** hung from his **moist** lips. Anne was terrified and **intimidated** by the horrible man. But she knew she had to escape somehow.

Eventually, the man **yawned**. Anne waited quietly until he fell asleep. As he slept, she carefully wiggled her arms and legs until the ropes became loose. She slipped out of the ropes and carefully opened the door. She **sprinted** to the bus **depot** and boarded a bus to the police station. She told the police what happened, and they arrested the kidnapper.



The kids at school were amazed. They asked her, "Weren't you too scared to escape?"

She said, "**Nope,** I knew that I had to be brave and get out of there!"

The kids were very **tolerant** of Anne from then on. They even decided that they would **emulate** her bravery if they ever got into a tough situation.

Reading Comprehension

PART A Mark each statement T for true or F for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. ____ Anne was constrained by her inherent fears.

____

2. ____ The vampire restrained her arms and legs and carried her to his house.

____

3. ____ Anne's guts began to hurt because she was intimidated by her classmates.

____

4. ____ The dirty man spit when he talked.

____

5. ____ At the end, the kids were tolerant of Anne and decided to emulate her bravery.

____

PART B Answer the questions.

1. What would the kids do in the janitor's closet?

____

____

2. What happened after the man yawned?

____

____

3. After the man prodded Anne with his forefinger, what did he say about the ransom?

____

____

4. What did Anne do after she sprinted to the bus depot?

____

____

5. To what question did Anne respond by saying "nope"?

____

____

UNIT 27

Word List





analogy [ənǽlədʒi] *n.*

An **analogy** is a connection made between things to show that they are similar.
→ *The doctor made an **analogy** between the human heart and a water pump.*



ancestry [ǽnsestri] *n.*

A person's **ancestry** is the series of people from whom a person descended.
→ *We studied our **ancestry** and found out that we are related to royalty.*



archer [άːrtʃər] *n.*

An **archer** is a person who uses a bow and arrows.
→ *The expert **archer** hit the target every time.*



conspiracy [kənspírəsi] *n.*

A **conspiracy** is a secret plan made by a group of people to do something illegal.
→ *Some people think that there was a **conspiracy** to kill American president John Kenned*



deputy [dépjəti] *n.*

A **deputy** is the second-highest-ranking person in a business or government.
→ *While the sheriff was ill, the **deputy** took over his duties.*



earl [əːrl] *n.*

An **earl** is a nobleman from Britain.
→ *The **Earl** of Canterbury lived in a huge mansion.*



fragrant [fréigrənt] *adj.*

When something is **fragrant**, it has a pleasant smell.
→ *The girl picked delicious berries and **fragrant** flowers.*



funnel [fʌ́nl] *n.*

A **funnel** is an object with a wide top and a narrow bottom for pouring liquids.
→ *The worker used a **funnel** when he poured the oil into the engine.*



hereditary [hirédətèri] *adj.*

If something is **hereditary**, it is a trait passed onto children from their parents.
→ *The **hereditary** disease affected three generations of children.*



hymn [him] *n.*

A **hymn** is a religious song that often praises a god.
→ *The book was filled with **hymns** that the worshippers sang.*



invert [invə́ːrt] *v.*

To **invert** something means to turn it upside down.

→ *He **inverted** the bicycle to make repairs on the wheels.*



prey [prei] *n.*

Prey is the animals that are hunted and eaten by another creature.

→ *The lion ran as fast as he could to catch his **prey**.*



procession [prəséʃən] *n.*

A **procession** is a group of people who walk or drive in a line during a public event.

→ *The **procession** all celebrated when they reached the end.*



prophet [prɑ́fit] *n.*

A **prophet** is a person chosen by a god to give the god's message to people.

→ *Harold believed that he was one of the **prophets** of his god.*



sarcastic [sɑːrkǽstik] *adj.*

When something is **sarcastic**, it is the opposite of what is actually meant.

→ *She hurt her mother's feelings with her constant **sarcastic** remarks.*



seasoning [síːzəniŋ] *n.*

Seasoning is a mix of salt, herbs, and spices that improves the taste of food.

→ *This steak tastes bland. Maybe I'll add some **seasoning** to it.*



sodium [sóudiəm] *n.*

Sodium is an element that can be used to make substances such as salt.

→ ***Sodium** and chloride combine to make table salt.*



tyranny [tírəni] *n.*

A **tyranny** is a cruel and unfair government in which one person has power.

→ *His **tyranny** was impossible to live under.*



tyrant [táiərənt] *n.*

A **tyrant** is someone who treats people in a cruel, harsh, and unfair way.

→ *Our boss is a **tyrant**. He makes us work long hours for little pay.*



vinegar [vinigər] *n.*

Vinegar is a strong liquid made from sour wine that is used in cooking.

→ *Be careful because too much **vinegar** will ruin the recipe.*

Exercise 1

Choose the answer that best fits the question.

1. If you invert a bottle, you ______.
   a. drink from it b. wash it with soap c. turn it upside down d. drop it
2. Which of the following would most likely require the use of a funnel?
   a. Snow b. Books c. Carrots d. Water
3. What is a wolf's prey?
   a. Its pups b. Its den c. Its food d. Its ally
4. Which is hereditary?
   a. Place of birth b. Eye color c. Favorite foods d. Hobbies
5. If something is fragrant, you ______.
   a. like to smell it b. want to eat it c. try to end it d. want to sing it
6. Who uses seasoning at work?
   a. A teacher b. A chef c. A builder d. An electrician
7. Which of the following describes a kind of deputy?
   a. A supervisor b. A CEO c. A vice president d. A Manager
8. What is made from sodium?
   a. Furniture b. Salts c. Toys d. Soda
9. Where would you most likely hear a hymn?
   a. At work b. Under water c. At the zoo d. In a church
10. If your brother is sarcastic, he ______.
    a. wants to hit you b. insults you c. betrays you d. is ill

Exercise 2

Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

Word Bank

prey	hereditary	tyrant	procession	vinegar
fragrant	seasoning	hymns	archer	earls

One ingredient in the recipe is a small amount of 1______________.
Then you need to pour in a pint of 2______________.

She can play many instruments and sing many 3______________.
Her mother is a good musician, too. Her talent must be 4______________.

The hunter was a very talented 5______________.
He only needed one arrow to shoot his 6______________.

Everyone lined up to take part in the 7______________.
We marched to honor the king and the noble 8______________.

When it came to keeping the house clean, his mother was a 9______________.
She punished him if his room did not smell very 10______________.

Exercise 3

Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. He liked to pour the strong tasting liquid made from sour wine directly on his salad.

____

2. To better explain the procedure, he used a great way to show that things are similar.

____

3. We were in awe of the performance of the skilled person who uses a bow and arrows.

____

4. The war was a means to overthrow the cruel and unfair government.

____

5. I have a feeling that the robbery was a secret plan to do something illegal by the owners.

____

6. At the library, we learned how to trace our line of people from which we descended.

____

7. The people were convinced that the strange visitor was a person chosen by God.

____

8. The father acted like a person who treated people in a cruel and unfair way.

____

9. The British nobleman was a very kind and respected man.

____

10. The new mayor's first priority was to select a second most important person.

____

Exercise 4

Write C if the italicized word is used correctly. Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

1. ____ The *sarcastic* teacher was always sure to speak clearly and honestly with his students.
2. ____ The *tyranny* at the church made people feel welcome.
3. ____ The mechanic used a *funnel* to pour the gas into the tank.
4. ____ Because of the *analogy*, many people were injured.
5. ____ I think the addition of more *sodium* to the recipe made the bread too salty.

The Earl of Shining

In the village of Hampton, there was an old soldier named Michael, but he was known to the world as the **Earl** of Shining. Michael was once an expert **archer** and a great fighter. In fact, his skills seemed to be **hereditary**; all the people in his **ancestry** were famous warriors. However, he was getting old and no longer wished to fight.

One day, he was in the forest hunting **prey** when he saw a beautiful **prophet** singing a **hymn**. She said, "Michael, an evil army is involved in a **conspiracy** to take over Hampton. You're the only one who can defeat them and stop the **tyranny**. The village needs you!"

Michael replied, "But I'm too old to fight! I'm not confident that I can do it."

The prophet said, "You must try. I will even make a potion to increase your strength."

The prophet took out a bottle and a **funnel**. She poured some **vinegar** and garlic into the bottle. Next, she added some **seasoning** and **sodium** and shook it up.

Michael smelled the potion. "Wow, this is **fragrant**," he said in a **sarcastic** tone. He **inverted** the bottle and drank the whole potion. He immediately felt stronger. "I'll try my best," he promised.

Michael rode his horse to a hilltop, where he could see the village of Hampton below. He saw the evil **tyrant** and his men marching in a **procession** through the town.

Michael charged down the hill and into the village. An enemy **deputy** officer shouted, "He looks as strong as an ox!" It was an apt **analogy**. Michael grabbed the officer and threw him across the street with one arm. The rest of the officers screamed and rode away, and their army followed.

The prophet reappeared. Michael said, "It's a good thing you gave me the potion."

She replied, "But Michael, the potion was fake! Your strength really came from having confidence!

Michael realized he really was still great. He just needed to believe in himself.

Reading Comprehension

PART A Mark each statement T for true or F for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. ____ The Earl of Hampton was an expert archer who was in the forest hunting prey.

 ____

2. ____ The prophet used a funnel to put vinegar, garlic, some seasoning, and sodium in a bottle.

 ____

3. ____ The evil tyrant and his men marched in a procession through the town.

 ____

4. ____ The prophet, who sang a hymn, was involved in a conspiracy to take over Hampton.

 ____

5. ____ Michael's strength really came from the fragrant potion.

 ____

PART B Answer the questions.

1. What suggests that Michael's skills were hereditary?

 ____

 ____

2. What analogy did an enemy deputy officer use to describe Michael?

 ____

 ____

3. What did Michael say in a sarcastic tone before he inverted the bottle?

 ____

 ____

4. What did Michael say after the prophet said the village needed him to stop the tyranny?

 ____

 ____

5. What did Michael realize after his final encounter with the prophet?

 ____

 ____

UNIT

28

Word List



adjoining [ədʒɔ́iniŋ] *adj.*

If something is **adjoining**, it is next to or joined with a building, or room.

→ *I couldn't sleep because the people in the **adjoining** room were loud.*



allege [əledʒ] *v.*

To **allege** something is to say that it is true without offering proof.

→ *The little girl had **alleged** that her older brother hid her favorite doll.*



arch [ɑːrtʃ] *n.*

An **arch** is a curved opening formed under a structure such as a bridge or doorway.

→ *The **arch** of the bridge was not high enough for the tall boat to pass underneath.*



assemble [əsémbəl] *v.*

To **assemble** means to get together in one place.

→ *The parents **assembled** to discuss ways to improve their children's education.*



casualty [kǽʒuəlti] *n.*

A **casualty** is a person killed or injured in a war or an accident.

→ *The only **casualty** in the car accident was a woman who broke her arm.*



erect [irékt] *v.*

To **erect** something means to build it.

→ *The king **erected** two towers on the north and south sides of his castle.*



foul [faul] *adj.*

If something is **foul**, then it is not pleasant or enjoyable.

→ *He wouldn't let his dog drink from the water because it had a **foul** smell.*



hectare [hektɛər] *n.*

A **hectare** is a unit of measure equal to 10, 000 square meters.

→ *His family farm covered many **hectares**.*



heighten [háitn] *v.*

To **heighten** an emotion means to increase the intensity of it.

→ *The pleasant music **heightened** their enjoyment of the wonderful dinner.*



hospitality [hɑ̀spitǽləti] *n.*

Hospitality is friendly behavior and entertainment given to guests or strangers.

→ *The travelers were amazed at the **hospitality** given them by the hotel's staff.*



mansion [mǽnʃən] *n.*

A **mansion** is a large and expensive home.

→ *The **mansion** had thirty bedrooms, two kitchens, and a pool.*



outnumber [àutnʌ́mbər] *v.*

To **outnumber** a group means to have a greater number than it.

→ *The girls **outnumbered** the boys at the school by four to one.*



overjoyed [òuvərdʒɔ́id] *adj.*

If someone is **overjoyed**, then they are extremely happy.

→ *He was **overjoyed** by the news of his promotion.*



pasture [pǽstʃər] *n.*

A **pasture** is an area of land covered with grass for animals to use as food.

→ *The sheep were taken to a **pasture** where there was more grass.*



petition [pitíʃən] *n.*

A **petition** is a written request asking an authority to do something.

→ *The citizens all signed a **petition** asking the mayor to repair the sidewalks.*



renovate [rénəvèit] *v.*

To **renovate** a building means to repair it or build new structures on it.

→ *The old fire station was **renovated** into an apartment building.*



revise [riváiz] *v.*

To **revise** something means to change or update it to make it better.

→ *When the editor discovered certain facts were wrong, he **revised** the book.*



slab [slæb] *n.*

A **slab** is a large, thick, flat piece of stone, concrete, metal, or wood.

→ *I looked at various **slabs** of stone to decorate my house.*



terrace [térəs] *n.*

A **terrace** is an open area that is connected to a house or an apartment.

→ *In the afternoons, she liked to sit on the **terrace** and check her email.*



turf [təːrf] *n.*

Turf is a section of grass and the dirt in which it grows.

→ *After the game, the **turf** looked ragged.*

Exercise 1

Choose the one that is similar in meaning to the given word.

1. hectare
   a. violence | b. $10{,}000m^2$ | c. temple | d. caven
2. terrace
   a. festival | b. temper | c. video | d. patio
3. casualty
   a. victim | b. effect | c. decision | d. perfume
4. allege
   a. reverse | b. accuse | c. assist | d. digest
5. renovate
   a. refer | b. apply | c. repair | d. compute
6. outnumber
   a. count | b. share | c. exceed | d. borrow
7. adjoining
   a. talking | b. reflective | c. adjacent | d. absolute
8. revise
   a. cover | b. detest | c. plea | d. change
9. arch
   a. color | b. feeling | c. gift | d. curve
10. petition
    a. request | b. license | c. animal | d. station

Exercise 2

Choose the one that is opposite in meaning to the given word.

1. pasture
   a. marsh | b. scream | c. future | d. stance
2. foul
   a. meaningful | b. dangerous | c. pleasant | d. muscular
3. slab
   a. office | b. freedom | c. spit | d. pebble
4. assemble
   a. believe | b. scatter | c. repeat | d. obey
5. overjoyed
   a. stinky | b. hidden | c. expensive | d. miserable
6. turf
   a. ocean | b. name | c. effort | d. sport
7. erect
   a. approve | b. destroy | c. donate | d. contain
8. heighten
   a. balance | b. pretend | c. elect | d. reduce
9. mansion
   a. pencil | b. shack | c. female | d. blouse
10. hospitality
    a. medicine | b. style | c. unfriendliness | d. silence

Exercise 3

Write C if the italicized word is used correctly. Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

1. ____ Once the weather was *renovated*, the day was warm and sunny. Now, we were all able to go on a picnic in the park.

2. ____ The scientists worked all day in their *slab*. They were inventing a new plastic that would not melt under the extreme heat of the sun.

3. ____ The amount of cows *outnumbered* the pigs. There were more pigs than cows.

4. ____ Why don't you connect those two large blue *arches*, so that you can form a giant square?

5. ____ The worse *casualty* from the earthquake was a woman who broke a leg.

6. ____ The two enemies *erected* a wall between their properties. They had hoped that it would reduce any future arguments.

7. ____ Whenever Doug was in a *foul* mood, everyone enjoyed being around him.

8. ____ The glass was filled with a *hectare* of water.

9. ____ This is the kitchen, and the *adjoining* room is the dining room.

10. ____ The visit lacked in *hospitality*. There was nothing to eat and nowhere to sit.

11. ____ You can stay in the house tonight, but your dog has to sleep outside in the *mansion*.

12. ____ William *alleged* all the way home. As a result, he was out of breath and sweaty by the time he got there.

13. ____ The grandmother was *overjoyed* to see her grandchildren. She couldn't stop smiling when she saw their lovely faces.

14. ____ This room here is the *pasture*. It's where we keep all our old furniture.

15. ____ The manager read his employees' *petition*. They wanted a longer lunch break.

The **Lord** and the **Farmers**

A wealthy lord was **renovating** his **mansion**. He had added another story to his home with large windows that overlooked the farmers' **pastures** on the eastern border of his land. Around the mansion, he then **erected** a great wall. He built an **arch** for the gate out of huge **slabs** of stone. The lord was **overjoyed** with the addition to his home.

However, one day while he was sitting on the **terrace**, some farmers knocked at his door. He invited them in. Despite his **hospitality**, the farmers appeared to be in a **foul** mood.

"Why are you so upset?" the lord asked.

One farmer replied, "That is actually the reason for our visit." He then handed the lord a **petition**. It **alleged** that the shadow cast by the mansion was harming their pastures. "Your mansion now casts a shadow over several **hectares** of our land," the farmer explained. "The **turf** in the shadow has died, and our cattle now have less grass to eat."

"It is too late for me to **revise** my plans," the lord answered. "You will just have to live with the change."

His reply only **heightened** the farmers' anger. They left, but they **assembled** that night outside the mansion's gate. They planned to destroy the mansion. The lord's servants tried to defend the house, but the farmers **outnumbered** them.

The servants fled, and the farmers rushed into the mansion and set it on fire. Everyone got out of the house, and there were no **casualties**. However, the fire soon spread from the house to the **adjoining** pastures that belonged to the farmers.

Both sides' properties were destroyed. The lord and the farmers were sorry for their actions. The lord promised to pay for the burned pastures, and the farmers promised to rebuild the mansion. They had learned that when you fight, both sides lose.



Reading Comprehension

PART A Mark each statement T for true or F for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. ____ The farmers that assembled outnumbered the lord's servants.

2. ____ Despite the lord's hospitality, the farmers appeared to be overjoyed.

3. ____ The lord built an arch for the gate out of slabs of stone.

4. ____ When the lord said it was too late to revise his plans, it heightened the farmers' foul mood.

5. ____ The pastures were owned by the lord.

PART B Answer the questions.

1. What did the farmers' petition allege?

2. While renovating, what did the lord erect around his mansion?

3. What happened to the pastures adjoining the burning mansion?

4. Why were there no casualties in the fire at the mansion?

5. While he was sitting on the terrace, who knocked on the mansion door?

UNIT 29

Word List



analogous [ənǽləgəs] *adj.*

If something is **analogous** to another thing, then it is like it in certain ways.

→ *The relationship with his teacher was **analogous** to that of a son and mother.*



binoculars [bənɑ́kjələrz] *n.*

Binoculars are a device used for seeing things that are far away.

→ *He could see the ship on the horizon only if he used his **binoculars**.*



bulk [bʌlk] *n.*

The **bulk** of something is its great size.

→ *The large elephant moved its **bulk** with legs as strong as tree trunks.*



comprise [kəmpráiz] *v.*

If something **comprises** something else, it consists of or is made up of it.

→ *Our school's football team is mostly **comprised** with seniors.*



depict [dipikt] *v.*

To **depict** something means to show or portray it, often using art.

→ *The statue's face **depicted** the general's determination and courage.*



dual [djú:əl] *adj.*

If something is **dual**, then it is made up of two parts.

→ *The room had a **dual** function. It was a living room, but at night it was a bedroom.*



Fahrenheit [fǽrənhàit] *n.*

Fahrenheit temperature is a scale where water freezes at 32° and boils at 212°.

→ *When the temperature dropped to 32° **Fahrenheit**, it started snowing.*



fulfill [fulfil] *v.*

To **fulfill** something means to achieve or finish it.

→ *The professor did not **fulfill** his promise not to miss a single class.*



grove [grouv] *n.*

A **grove** is a small group of trees.

→ *All the trees in this **grove** are apple trees.*



ore [ɔ:r] *n.*

Ore is the raw form of rock or material from which a valuable metal is taken.

→ *The factory melted the **ore** and used it to make iron products.*



outback [áutbæ̀k] *n.*

The **outback** is the wild inland region of Australia where very few people live.

→ *Many Australian farmers use the **outback** to raise cattle.*



outweigh [àutwéi] *v.*

To **outweigh** something means to exceed it in value, amount, or importance.

→ *Finding a warm place to sleep **outweighed** the need to find something to eat.*



paradox [pǽrədɑ̀ks] *n.*

A **paradox** is a true statement or real event that seems illogical.

→ *The **paradox** of her work was that the less she worked, the more she got done.*



pier [piər] *n.*

A **pier** is a structure that extends into a body of water.

→ *If you want to catch bigger fish, then go to the far end of the **pier**.*



shortcut [ʃɔ́ːrtkʌ̀t] *n.*

A **shortcut** is a route that is shorter than the main route.

→ *We got to the house first because we took a **shortcut** through the forest.*



tariff [tǽrif] *n.*

A **tariff** is a tax or fee paid on certain imports or exports.

→ *Our **tariff** on imported wool makes foreign wool more expensive.*



thermometer [θəːrmɑ́mitəːr] *n.*

A **thermometer** is a device that measures temperature.

→ *The **thermometer** outside the window indicated that it was a hot day today.*



tilt [tilt] *v.*

To **tilt** something means to tip it into a sloping position.

→ *She **tilted** her glass and almost spilled some of the wine inside.*



vice versa [vàisivə́ːrsə] *adv.*

If a statement is **vice versa**, then its two main ideas are switched with one another.

→ *Students learn from their teachers, and **vice versa**.*



whereabouts [*h*wɛ́ərəbàuts] *n.*

The **whereabouts** of someone or something is the place where they are.

→ *The police looked for the lost dog, but its **whereabouts** were still unknown.*

Exercise 1

Choose the answer that best fits the question.

1. Binoculars help you to see things that are ______.
a. close by b. under the sea c. far away d. covered in mud

2. If you have dual responsibilities, then you have ______ things to take care of.
a. two b. three c. ten d. twelve

3. Which of the following is about the same as a tariff?
a. A salary b. A tax c. A surplus d. A bonus

4. Where would you most likely see a pier?
a. In the water b. On a plane c. Under the ground d. On a road

5. Fahrenheit is used to measure ______.
a. height b. distance c. weight d. temperature

Exercise 2

Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

Word Bank

outback	thermometer	vice versa	ore	outweighed
whereabouts	grove	fulfill	Fahrenheit	shortcut

When the food is ready, its temperature should be 140 degrees 1______________.
You can use that 2______________ to determine when it is hot enough.

There are not many forests in the Australian 3______________.
But there might be a 4______________ wherever there is enough water.

She didn't have much time to get to the house to 5______________ her promise.
Therefore, she took a(n) 6______________ that would get her there in no time.

The need to create more jobs 7______________ the need to spend more money.
But in other years it was 8______________.

According to legend, gold was made from the cave's 9______________.
However, today its 10______________ have been forgotten.

Exercise 3

Choose the one that is similar in meaning to the given word.

1. comprise
a. return b. consist c. explain d. favor

2. tilt
a. mix b. dig c. lean d. grip

3. pier
a. dock b. cake c. chef d. fort

4. analogous
a. metric b. powerful c. secure d. similar

5. paradox
a. illogical b. cattle c. calendar d. feather

Exercise 4

Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. These mines produce several types of valuable raw forms of rock.

____

2. The company had to pay a tax on exports for the steel it shipped to Europe.

____

3. She used the device used for seeing things far away to observe the small bird.

____

4. The painting portrayed what the beach looked like twenty years ago.

____

5. He had sent a letter from the city three days earlier. But his precise location was still a mystery.

____

6. The two-part plan involves scientists from both universities.

____

7. The meal was made up mostly of beans and vegetables.

____

8. If you're sick, take your temperature. The device for measuring temperature is in the cabinet.

____

9. His promotion was a real event opposite to common knowledge due to his sparse knowledge.

____

10. It was difficult to lift the great mass that had accumulated in his backpack.

____

The Shortcut

A truck driver was driving cargo from the **outback** to the coast. His load was **comprised** of many types of **ore**. He needed a huge truck to carry its **bulk** to a ship waiting at a **pier** on the country's eastern coast. At the border between two counties, he'd have to pay a **tariff** on the cargo. However, he could keep his money if he avoided the station at the border. He worried about getting in trouble for not paying the tariff, but the thought of extra money **outweighed** this concern.

He took out his road map. To his surprise, it **depicted** a small road that had a **dual** advantage. It not only avoided the border station but also was a shorter route to the coast. He decided to take the **shortcut**.

However, along his journey, he soon ran into problems. First, he had to cross a small wooden bridge. His truck weighed too much for the bridge. It was **analogous** to an elephant trying to stand on a tree branch. The bridge started to break as the truck crossed, and the trailer **tilted** to the right. Fortunately, the truck made it safely across, but most of the ore fell into the river below.

Next, it was a very hot day. The **thermometer** read over 100 degrees **Fahrenheit**. The truck's engine became too hot, so the driver parked it in the shade of a **grove** of trees until it cooled down.

Later, he took a wrong turn. He stopped and took out his **binoculars**. He scanned his surroundings and eventually discovered a landmark that led him back to the proper route.

Finally, he arrived at the pier, but the ship wasn't there. When he asked about the ship's **whereabouts**, a man said that it had left thirty minutes ago. He had not **fulfilled** his duty. He realized then the **paradox** of the shortcut. The shortest route can be the longest, and **vice versa**, a long route may be the fastest.



Reading Comprehension

PART A Mark each statement T for true or F for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. ____ The driver's load was comprised of many types of ore.

____

2. ____ The paradox of the shortcut was that the shortest route could be the longest but not vice versa.

____

3. ____ The thermometer read under 100 degrees Fahrenheit.

____

4. ____ When the trailer tilted, the driver's binoculars fell into the river.

____

5. ____ The driver had fulfilled his duty.

____

PART B Answer the questions.

1. What was the truck crossing the bridge analogous to?

____

____

2. What outweighed the driver's concern of being punished for not paying the tariff?

____

____

3. What was the dual advantage of the route depicted on the map?

____

____

4. What made the driver park his truck in a grove of trees while in the outback?

____

____

5. Why couldn't the driver determine the ship's whereabouts at the pier?

____

____

UNIT 30

Word List



amber [æmbər] *n.*

Amber is a hard, yellowish material that comes from trees.
→ *The necklace was made from pieces of **amber**.*



charcoal [tʃɑ́:rkòul] *n.*

Charcoal is a black material that is used as fuel for fire.
→ *There was burnt **charcoal** left on the ground from an old fire.*



columnist [kɑ́ləmnist] *n.*

A **columnist** is a writer who creates articles about a particular subject.
→ *The **columnist** won praise for his articles about life on the farm.*



courteous [kə́:rtiəs] *adj.*

When someone is **courteous**, they are polite and respectful.
→ *The mother asked her family to be **courteous** to their guests.*



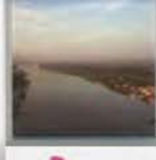
credentials [kridénʃəlz] *n.*

Credentials are the proof of someone's experience or ability to do something.
→ *The mechanic hung his **credentials** on his office wall.*



cricket [krikit] *n.*

A **cricket** is an insect that makes loud noises, usually at night.
→ *In the country, we could see the stars and hear the **crickets** at night.*



delta [déltə] *n.*

A **delta** is flat area where a river splits into smaller rivers that flow into the sea.
→ *The archeologists found many ancient materials in the **delta** of the Nile River.*



detergent [ditə́:rdʒənt] *n.*

Detergent is soap that is used to clean clothes or dishes.
→ *My brother added too much **detergent** to the wash, and bubbles got all over the floor.*

euphemism [jú:fəmizəm] *n.*

A **euphemism** is a term that is used in place of a mean or unpleasant word.
→ *"Window maintenance officer" is a **euphemism** for a window washer.*



expire [ikspáiər] *v.*

To **expire** is to no longer be effective because its use has come to an end.
→ *The man's driver's license was going to **expire** in two days.*



granite [grǽnit] *n.*

Granite is a very hard type of rock that is often black or pink.

→ *The kitchen counter was made of* ***granite****.*



gravel [grǽvəl] *n.*

Gravel is a combination of small stones mixed with sand.

→ *The ground around the swing set was covered with* ***gravel****.*



haunt [hɔːnt] *v.*

To **haunt** is to cause problems or negative thoughts over a long period of time.

→ *His thoughts about his scary dream* ***haunted*** *him for weeks.*



liberal [líbərəl] *adj.*

When someone is **liberal**, they accept different ideas and people.

→ *My grandparents aren't as* ***liberal*** *as my parents.*



maze [meiz] *n.*

A **maze** is a system of paths that is complicated and easy to get lost in.

→ *We got lost in the* ***maze*** *in the garden.*



moss [mɔ(ː)s] *n.*

Moss is a small green or yellow plant that grows on wet dirt, rocks, or tree trunks.

→ *Be careful not to slip on the* ***moss*** *that's covering those rocks.*



pebble [pébəl] *n.*

A **pebble** is a small, round stone.

→ *We threw* ***pebbles*** *into the lake to make the water splash.*



peck [pek] *v.*

When a bird **pecks**, it bites or hits something with its beak.

→ *The birds* ***pecked*** *at the seeds on the ground.*



reservoir [rézərvwàːr] *n.*

A **reservoir** is a place for storing water for a town to use.

→ *If it doesn't rain soon, the* ***reservoir*** *is going to dry up completely.*



streak [striːk] *n.*

A **streak** is a long, thin mark that is easy to see.

→ *Her hair was brown except for a* ***streak*** *which she dyed blonde.*

Exercise 1

Choose the answer that best fits the question.

1. Where does a columnist work?
   a. At a university b. At a newspaper c. At a restaurant d. At an airport
2. Which of the following might a liberal person do?
   a. Restrict freedoms b. Learn new ideas c. Reject free speech d. Support tyranny
3. What animal pecks?
   a. A bee b. A cat c. A bird d. A tiger
4. What is stored in a reservoir?
   a. Water b. Food c. Books d. Tools
5. Which of these animals have a long streak on their bodies?
   a. A skunk b. A horse c. A rhino d. A gorilla

Exercise 2

Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. After seeing her house on fire, Jenna was troubled by thoughts of fire.

   ____

2. The boy had small round rocks stuck on the bottom of his shoe.

   ____

3. The bird bit or hit the dish and carried away pieces of bread.

   ____

4. The city made a place to store water, so there would always be water for the people.

   ____

5. She poured soap to clean dishes into the sink and washed the dishes.

   ____

6. The woman was impressed by her friend's polite and respectful brother.

   ____

7. The scientist went to school for many years to earn her proof of ability.

   ____

8. I added some more rocks that served as fuel to the fire.

   ____

9. Clara didn't want to offend her grandmother, so she used a replacement for an unpleasant word to refer to old age.

   ____

10. The land in the flat place where the river divides was good for growing food.

    ____

Exercise 3

Choose the one that is similar in meaning to the given word.

1. columnist
   a. singer　b. journalist　c. electrician　d. CEO

2. cricket
   a. grasshopper　b. beetle　c. ant　d. mosquito

3. maze
   a. disguise　b. hoop　c. tower　d. puzzle

4. gravel
   a. boulder　b. rock　c. hill　d. mound

5. haunt
   a. calm　b. play　c. terrorize　d. soothe

Exercise 4

Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

Word Bank

expired	courteous	amber	pebbles	streak
reservoir	crickets	maze	moss	granite

They had three minutes to find their way out of the 1______________.
They had to get out before the time 2______________.

Jessica had the carpet in her house replaced with 3______________ tiles.
The tiles had lovely designs on them and also pieces of 4______________.

Gene squeezed the bottle and got a 5______________ of ketchup on his shirt.
The 6______________ host was nice enough to get him a new shirt.

There was a pile of 7______________ near the water.
They had been washed up from the bottom of the 8______________.

We walked down the road and passed many trees covered in 9______________.
It was dark already, and all that could be heard were the 10______________.

The Mad Hatter

One morning, Lucas sat outside with his grandfather. They looked past the **gravel** road that led to a natural **reservoir** on the **delta**. On the other side of the water, there was a cottage.

"Does a ghost live there?" Lucas asked.

"No, a mad hatter lives there," said his grandfather. Lucas didn't know what a mad hatter was, but the image of a scary man **haunted** him.

Later, Lucas went for a walk in the forest. He collected pieces of **amber** and **granite** that he found on the ground. He looked at the **moss** on the trees and watched a bird **peck** at the ground. But the forest was like a **maze**. Soon, Lucas was lost.

Lucas heard somebody behind him. He wanted to run away, but he fell. He had a **streak** of blood on his shirt and some **pebbles** stuck in his skin. Then a man appeared.

"I will take you home. First, let's get you cleaned up," he said.

Lucas followed him. When they arrived at the cottage, he realized the man was the mad hatter!

He sat down inside. It smelled like **charcoal**, but it looked like a normal house. The man brought Lucas back some medicine.

"It's a bit old, but it's not **expired**," the man said.

While Lucas cleaned his cut, the man washed the blood out of his shirt with **detergent**.

Lucas asked, "Are you a mad hatter?"

The man laughed and replied, "That's a **euphemism** for a crazy person. Actually, I'm pretty normal. I'm a **columnist** for a newspaper," said the man. He pointed to his **credentials** which hung on the wall.

Lucas could hear the **crickets** outside. It was getting dark, so he asked, "Could you take me home now?"

The man said yes. Lucas was surprised that people thought the man was crazy. He was actually very **courteous**. Maybe Lucas should have a more **liberal** attitude. Next time, Lucas wouldn't make judgments about people without getting to know them first.



Reading Comprehension

PART A Mark each statement T for true or F for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. ____ Lucas's thoughts about the house across the reservoir haunted him.

2. ____ Lucas collected crickets and moss while he walked through the forest.

3. ____ The bird was pecking at the maze.

4. ____ Lucas got a streak of blood on his shirt and pebbles in his skin from falling down.

5. ____ The man's house smelled like food that had expired.

PART B Answer the questions.

1. Where was the cottage located in relation to the grandfather's house?

2. What did the man wash Lucas's shirt with?

3. Why did the man point to his credentials on the wall?

4. What did the man say about the term "mad hatter"?

5. What did the courteous man teach Lucas at the end of the story?

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